
Kallambella,

I searched the claims as you suggested as one solid soln. (claims 1 or 6) and also as a mixed phase (L8 + oxides). I also printed some art on sensors and oxygen pumps.

The first ten records that are printed, have the registry number for the perovskite compd. of claim 1 or 6. In general I print out the most relevant art first.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at your convenience. My ph. # is 703-308-4139.

John

=> file hca

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 09:47:30 ON 06 JAN 2004
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 1 Jan 2004 VOL 140 ISS 2
FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 Jan 2004 (20040101/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:38:03 ON 06 JAN 2004)

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 08:38:37 ON 06 JAN 2004

L1 24 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON TAMO 7/AU
L2 68278 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON YAMADA 7/AU
L3 14818 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON KURODA 7/AU
L4 348 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 AND L3
L5 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND L1
D SCAN

SEL L5 RN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:39:21 ON 06 JAN 2004

L6 9 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (1309-37-1/BI OR 1309-46-4/BI OR 1313-99-1/BI OR 1314-13-2/BI OR 1314-23-4/BI OR 1317-38-0/BI OR 1344-28-1/BI OR 1344-43-0/BI OR 220697-02-9/BI)
D SCAN

FILE 'LREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:39:48 ON 06 JAN 2004

L7 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ((LA OR CE OR PR OR ND OR SM) (L) (SR OR CA OR BA) (L) GA (L) O) /ELS (L) 4-8/ELC.SUB

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:45:54 ON 06 JAN 2004

L8 1326 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ((LA OR CE OR PR OR ND OR SM) (L) (SR OR CA OR BA) (L) GA (L) O) /ELS (L) 4-8/ELC.SUB
L9 415131 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON TIS/CI
L10 1321 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND L9

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 08:46:50 ON 06 JAN 2004

L11 1049 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L10
L12 244114 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON FUELCELL? OR BATTERY? OR BATTERIES? OR (FUEL? OR ELECTROCHEM? OR ELECTRO(W)CHEM? OR GALVAN? OR ELECTROLY? OR SECONDAR? OR PRIMAR?) (2A) CELL? OR FC OR SOFC OR DFC OR PEMFC

L13 234 S L11 AND L12

L14 409905 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON CERAMIC? OR SOLID#(2A) STATE#

L15 156 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND L14

L16 91 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 AND 1907-2000/PY,PRY

L17 463672 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 57/SX,SC

L18 29 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 AND L17

L19 29400 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON PEROV?

L20 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 AND L19

L21 22 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 NOT L20

D SCAN

S ((LA OR CE OR PR OR ND OR SM) (L) (SR OR CA OR BA) (L) GA (L) O) (

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:04:32 ON 06 JAN 2004

L22 970 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ((LA OR CE OR PR OR ND OR SM) (L) (SR OR CA OR BA) (L) GA (L) O) (MG OR AL OR CO OR NI OR FE OR CU) /ELS

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 09:04:34 ON 06 JAN 2004

L23 624 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L22

L24 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L23 (L) 4-8/ELC.SUB

D HSUI

L25 186 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L23 AND L19

L26 434 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L23 AND 1907-2000/PY,PRY

L27 118 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L19

L28 244114 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON FUELCELL? OR BATTERY? OR BATTERIES? OR (FUEL? OR ELECTROCHEM? OR ELECTRO(W)CHEM? OR GALVAN? OR ELETTROLY? OR SECONDAR? OR PRIMAR?) (2A) CELL? OR FC OR SOFC OR DFC OR PEMFC

L29 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L27 AND L28)

L30 50 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L27 AND L28

L31 30 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 AND L14

L32 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L31 AND L17

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:06:57 ON 06 JAN 2004

L33 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 AND TIS/CI

↖
L8 search for compd.
of class 1 & 6.

↖
search for cl. 1 or 6.

L34 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 NOT L33
D SCAN

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 09:08:07 ON 06 JAN 2004

L35 428836 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L34

L36 191442 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L35(2A)USE#

L37 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (IRON# OR FERRIC# OR FERROUS## OR FE OR
MAGNESIUM# OR MG OR NI OR NICKEL# OR ZN OR ZINC OR COPPER# OR
CU OR ZR OR ZIRCONIA# OR MN OR MANGANESE#) (A)OXIDE# OR
ZIRCONIA# OR ALUMINA#

L38 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L33

L39 22 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 NOT L32

L40 10 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L39 AND 1907-2000/PY,PRY

L41 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 AND L12

L42 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 AND L14

L43 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 AND L19

L44 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 AND L17

L45 10 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L41 OR L42 OR L44

L46 218225 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L34 OR L37) (2A)USE#

L47 8498 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L46 AND L12

L48 2169 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L47 AND L14

L49 112 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L48 AND L19

L50 40 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L49 AND L17

FILE 'LCA' ENTERED AT 09:19:48 ON 06 JAN 2004

L51 2590 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON CONDUCT? OR NONCONDUCT? OR INSULAT? OR
DIELECTR? DI(W)ELECTR?

L52 108 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ION? (2A) L51

L53 2136 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON CONDUCT?

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 09:25:53 ON 06 JAN 2004

L54 865890 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON CONDUCT?

L55 1075445 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON CONDUCT? OR NONCONDUCT? OR INSULAT? OR
DIELECTR? DI(W)ELECTR?

L56 41654 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ION? (2A) L51

L57 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND L56

L58 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L57 OR L20

L59 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND L56

L60 14 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 OR L59

L61 6 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L45 AND L56

L62 10 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L61 OR L45

L63 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 NOT L62

L64 6 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L59 NOT (L62 OR L58)

L65 6 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L50 AND L56

L66 6 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND L19

L67 146217 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON SENSOR?

L68 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L66 AND L67

L69 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND L67

L70 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 NOT (L63 OR L64 OR L65)

L71 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 AND L67

L72 916 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (O2 OR OXYGEN#) (2A) (PUMP?)

L73 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L62 OR L63 OR L64 OR L68) AND L72

L74 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L72
D SCAN

L75 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L74 AND (L12 OR L14 OR L17)
D SCAN

L76 11 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 OR L75

L77 881 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 AND 1907-2001/PY,PRY

L78 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L77 AND L72
 L79 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L78 AND (L12 OR L14 OR L17)
 L80 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L75 OR L79
 L81 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L80 AND L67

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 09:42:18 ON 06 JAN 2004

L82 882 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND 1907-2001/PY, PRY
 L83 280 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82 AND L37
 L84 77 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L83 AND L12
 L85 56 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L84 AND L14
 L86 15 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L85 AND L19
 L87 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 AND (L67 OR L72)
 L88 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L81 OR L87
 L89 9 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 NOT (L62 OR L63 OR L64 OR L88 OR L68)

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 09:47:30 ON 06 JAN 2004

D L62 1-10 CBIB ABS HITIND HITSTR
 D L62 1-7 CBIB ABS HITIND HITSTR
 D L64 1-6 CBIB ABS HITIND HITSTR
 D L88 1-3 CBIB ABS HITIND HITSTR
 D L89 1-9 CBIB ABS HITIND HITSTR

=> d L62 1-10 cbib abs hitind hitstr

L62 ANSWER 1 OF 10 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

136:72293 Solid oxide **electrolyte fuel cell**.

Akikusa, Jun; Tamou, Yoshitaka (Mitsubishi Materials Corporation, Japan).
 Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 1168478 A2 20020102, 14 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: R: AT,
 BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT,
 LV, FI, RO. (English). CODEN: EPXNDW. APPLICATION: EP 2001-114836
 20010628. PRIORITY: JP 2000-193750 20000628.

AB A solid oxide **fuel cell** has an improved efficiency with a solid electrolyte layer having an improved ionic conductivity, while maintaining the partition wall function. In order to attain this object, the present invention provides a solid oxide fuel cell comprising an air electrode layer, a fuel electrode layer, and a solid electrolyte layer interposed between the air electrode layer and the fuel electrode layer, wherein the solid electrolyte layer comprises a first electrolyte layer which is made of a lanthanide-gallate oxide and has a first ionic transference number and a first total elec. conductivity, and a second electrolyte layer which is made of a lanthanide-gallate oxide and has a second ionic transference number smaller than the first ionic transference number and a second total elec. conductivity larger than the first total elec. conductivity. The air electrode layer is laminated onto one side of the solid electrolyte layer; and the fuel electrode layer is laminated onto the other side of the solid electrolyte layer.

IC ICM H01M008-12
 CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)
 ST **fuel cell solid electrolyte**
 IT Solid state fuel cells
 (solid oxide electrolyte fuel)

- cell)
- IT 7440-02-0, Nickel, uses 59989-70-7D, Cobalt samarium strontium oxide
CoSm0.5Sr0.5O3, O-deficient 162105-72-8, Cerium samarium oxide
Ce0.8Sm0.2O2 203736-04-3D, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium
oxide Co0.08Ga0.8La0.9Mg0.12Sr0.1O3, O-deficient 220697-02-9D,
Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
Co0.05Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.15Sr0.2O3, O-deficient 383423-12-9D, O-deficient
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(solid oxide electrolyte fuel cell)
- IT 220697-02-9D, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
Co0.05Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.15Sr0.2O3, O-deficient
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(solid oxide electrolyte fuel cell)
- RN 220697-02-9 HCA
- CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Co0.05Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.15Sr0.2O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

L62 ANSWER 2 OF 10 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

135:292771 Ceramic oxide ion conductor for
fuel cell. Kuroda, Kiyoshi; Yamada, Takashi; Tamo,
Yoshitaka; Adachi, Kazunori (Mitsubishi Materials Corp., Japan). Ger.
Offen. DE 10108438 A1 20011011, 24 pp. (German). CODEN: GWXXBX.
APPLICATION: DE 2001-10108438 20010222. PRIORITY: JP 2000-71759 20000315;
JP 2000-213659 20000714.

NA
Antar's RECORD

AB An oxide ion conductor with a relatively high mech.
firmness is manufactured, with which the ion conductivity on a
satisfying level is maintained. The oxide ion conductor
is explained by the formula $Ln_{1-x}Ga_{1-y-z}B_{2z}B_{3w}O_{3-d}$, where Ln is
Zl element selected from La, Ce, Pr, Nd, and Sm; A is Zl
element selected from Sr, Ca, and Ba; B1 is Zl element from Mg, Al,
and In; B2 is Zl element selected from Co, Fe, Ni, and Cu; and B3
is Zl element selected from Al, Mg, Co, Ni, Fe, Cu, Zn, Mn, and Zr;
whereby $x = 0.05-0.3$, $y = 0.025-0.29$, $z = 0.01-0.15$, $w = 0.01-0.15$, and d
 $= 0.04-0.3$.

- IC ICM C04B035-50
ICS H01M008-02; G01N027-407; B01D053-22
- CC 57-2 (Ceramics)
- ST ceramic oxide ion conductor fuel
cell
- IT Electric conductors, ceramic
(La-Sr-Ga-Mg-Co oxides; ceramic oxide ion
conductor for fuel cell)
- IT Solid state fuel cells
(ceramic ion conductor for;
ceramic oxide ion conductor for
fuel cell)
- IT Oxides (inorganic), uses

- RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ion conductors; ceramic oxide
 ion conductor for fuel cell)
- IT 220697-02-9, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide *← Only compd. indexed.*
 (Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.20}3)
- RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ceramic ion conductor; ceramic
 oxide ion conductor for fuel cell
)
- IT 1309-37-1, Ferric oxide, uses 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses
 1312-99-1, Nickel oxide (NiO), uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), uses
 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide (ZrO₂), uses 1317-38-0, Copper oxide (CuO), uses
 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 1344-43-0, Manganese oxide (MnO), uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (dopant of ceramic ion conductor;
 ceramic oxide ion conductor for
 fuel cell)
- IT 220697-02-9, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 (Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.20}3)
- RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ceramic ion conductor; ceramic
 oxide ion conductor for fuel cell
)
- RN 220697-02-9 HCA
- CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 (Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.20}3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

L62 ANSWER 3 OF 10 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

135:110892 Porous setter for degreasing and firing and its manufacture.
 Adachi, Kazunori; Komata, Kiichi (Mitsubishi Materials Corp., Japan).
 Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2001192274 A2 20010717, 10 pp. (Japanese).
 CODEN: JKKXAF. APPLICATION: JP 2000-32572 20000210. PRIORITY: JP
 1999-49668 19990226; JP 1999-309631 19991029.

AB The setter has 3-dimension network porous structure having flat surfaces,
 pores having average diameter 5-1000 μ m, and porosity 70-25%. The setter is
 manufactured by sheet forming from an aqueous slurry containing a water-insol.
 organic

solvent having vapor pressure higher than water, evaporating the solvent to
 give 3-dimension network porous structure, drying, optionally heating for
 compressing, and then firing. The process may comprise forming a porous
 sheet having pore size smaller than the above porous structure by
 nonfoaming process and then laminating sheet on the porous structure by
 heat pressing before firing. The lightwt. setter has high strength and
 desired pore size and is manufactured at low cost without using dies and by
 preventing gas generation in firing.

IC ICM C04B035-64
 ICS C04B038-00; F27D003-12

- CC 57-2 (Ceramics)
 ST setter manuf org solvent porosity ceramic degreasing firing
 IT Molding of ceramics
 Pore size
 Pore structure
 Porosity
 (porous setter for degreasing and firing manufactured by evaporating organic solvent)
 IT 1344-28-1, Alumina, processes 220697-02-9 350480-59-0
 350480-60-3 350480-61-4 350480-62-5
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (porous setter for degreasing and firing manufactured by evaporating organic solvent)
 IT 220697-02-9
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (porous setter for degreasing and firing manufactured by evaporating organic solvent)
 RN 220697-02-9 HCA
 CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 (Co0.05Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.15Sr0.2O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

L62 ANSWER 4 OF 10 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

135:79411 Solid oxide fuel cells. Tamau, Yoshitaka;
 Kuroda, Kiyoshi; Yamada, Takashi; Ishihara, Tatsuki; Takida, Yusaku
 (Mitsubishi Materials Corp., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2001476518
 A2 20010629, 12 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JXXXXP. APPLICATION: JP
 1999-354848 19991214.

AB The fuel cells comprise air cathodes made of
 $\text{Ln1-xLn2xA1-yCoO3+d}$ ($\text{Ln1} = \text{La, Sm; Ln2} = \text{Ba, Ca; A} = \text{Fe, Cu; } 0.5 < x < 1.0; 0 < y < 1.0; -0.5 \leq d \leq 0.5$) as oxide ion
 conductors. In the fuel cells, the
 electrolyte layers may be made of $\text{Ln31-xLn4xGa1-y-zCl2zO3-d}$ [Ln3
 $= \text{La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm; Ln4} = \text{Sr, Ca, Ba; Cl} = \text{Mg, Al, In; C2} = \text{Co, Fe, Ni,}$
 $\text{Cu; } x = 0.05-0.3; y = 0.025-0.29; z = 0.01-0.15; (y+z) = 0.035-0.3; d =$
 $0.04-0.3$], and interlayers are made at the interfaces between the air
 cathodes and the electrolyte layers. The air cathodes inhibit voltage
 drop and overvoltage.

IC ICM H01M004-86

ICS H01M008-02; H01M008-12

CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)

ST fuel cell air cathode metal cobalt oxide; barium
 cobalt oxide fuel cell air cathode; calcium cobalt
 oxide fuel cell air cathode; lanthanum cobalt oxide
 fuel cell air cathode; samarium cobalt oxide
 fuel cell air cathode

IT Fuel cell cathodes
 Fuel cell electrolytes
 Solid state fuel cells
 (solid oxide fuel cells)

IT 347356-37-4D, Barium cobalt iron lanthanum oxide
 (Ba_{0.55}Co_{0.25}Fe_{0.75}La_{0.45}O₃), oxygen-excess 347356-58-5D, Barium cobalt
 iron lanthanum oxide (Ba_{0.55}Co_{0.5}Fe_{0.5}La_{0.45}O₃), oxygen-excess
 347356-59-6D, Barium cobalt iron lanthanum oxide
 (Ba_{0.55}Co_{0.75}Fe_{0.25}La_{0.45}O₃), oxygen-excess 347356-60-9D, Barium cobalt
 iron lanthanum oxide (Ba_{0.55}Co_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}La_{0.45}O₃), oxygen-excess
 347356-61-0D, Barium cobalt iron lanthanum oxide
 (Ba_{0.55}Co_{0.95}Fe_{0.05}La_{0.45}O₃), oxygen-excess 347356-62-1D, Barium cobalt
 iron lanthanum oxide (Ba_{0.75}Co_{0.25}Fe_{0.75}La_{0.25}O₃), oxygen-excess
 347356-63-2D, Barium cobalt iron lanthanum oxide
 (Ba_{0.75}Co_{0.5}Fe_{0.5}La_{0.25}O₃), oxygen-excess 347356-64-3D, Barium cobalt
 iron lanthanum oxide (Ba_{0.75}Co_{0.75}Fe_{0.25}La_{0.25}O₃), oxygen-excess
 347356-65-4D, Barium cobalt iron lanthanum oxide
 (Ba_{0.75}Co_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}La_{0.25}O₃), oxygen-excess 347356-66-5D, Barium cobalt
 iron lanthanum oxide (Ba_{0.75}Co_{0.95}Fe_{0.05}La_{0.25}O₃), oxygen-excess
 347356-67-6D, Barium cobalt iron lanthanum oxide
 (Ba_{0.95}Co_{0.25}Fe_{0.75}La_{0.05}O₃), oxygen-excess 347356-68-7D, Barium cobalt
 iron lanthanum oxide (Ba_{0.95}Co_{0.5}Fe_{0.5}La_{0.05}O₃), oxygen-excess
 347356-69-8D, Barium cobalt iron lanthanum oxide
 (Ba_{0.95}Co_{0.75}Fe_{0.25}La_{0.05}O₃), oxygen-excess 347356-70-1D, Barium cobalt
 iron lanthanum oxide (Ba_{0.95}Co_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}La_{0.05}O₃), oxygen-excess
 347356-71-2D, Barium cobalt iron lanthanum oxide
 (Ba_{0.95}Co_{0.95}Fe_{0.05}La_{0.05}O₃), oxygen-excess 347356-72-3D, Calcium cobalt
 iron lanthanum oxide (Ca_{0.55}Co_{0.25}Fe_{0.75}La_{0.45}O₃), oxygen-excess
 347356-73-4D, Calcium cobalt iron lanthanum oxide
 (Ca_{0.55}Co_{0.5}Fe_{0.5}La_{0.45}O₃), oxygen-excess 347356-74-5D, Calcium cobalt
 iron lanthanum oxide (Ca_{0.55}Co_{0.75}Fe_{0.25}La_{0.45}O₃), oxygen-excess
 347356-75-6D, Calcium cobalt iron lanthanum oxide
 (Ca_{0.55}Co_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}La_{0.45}O₃), oxygen-excess 347356-76-7D, Calcium cobalt
 iron lanthanum oxide (Ca_{0.55}Co_{0.95}Fe_{0.05}La_{0.45}O₃), oxygen-excess
 347356-77-8D, Calcium cobalt iron lanthanum oxide
 (Ca_{0.75}Co_{0.25}Fe_{0.75}La_{0.25}O₃), oxygen-excess 347356-78-9D, Calcium cobalt
 iron lanthanum oxide (Ca_{0.75}Co_{0.5}Fe_{0.5}La_{0.25}O₃), oxygen-excess
 347356-79-0D, Calcium cobalt iron lanthanum oxide
 (Ca_{0.75}Co_{0.75}Fe_{0.25}La_{0.25}O₃), oxygen-excess 347356-80-3D, Calcium cobalt
 iron lanthanum oxide (Ca_{0.75}Co_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}La_{0.25}O₃), oxygen-excess
 347356-81-4D, Calcium cobalt iron lanthanum oxide
 (Ca_{0.75}Co_{0.95}Fe_{0.05}La_{0.25}O₃), oxygen-excess 347356-82-5D, Calcium cobalt
 iron lanthanum oxide (Ca_{0.95}Co_{0.25}Fe_{0.75}La_{0.05}O₃), oxygen-excess
 347356-83-6D, Calcium cobalt iron lanthanum oxide
 (Ca_{0.95}Co_{0.5}Fe_{0.5}La_{0.05}O₃), oxygen-excess 347356-84-7D, Calcium cobalt
 iron lanthanum oxide (Ca_{0.95}Co_{0.75}Fe_{0.25}La_{0.05}O₃), oxygen-excess
 347356-85-8D, Calcium cobalt iron lanthanum oxide
 (Ca_{0.95}Co_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}La_{0.05}O₃), oxygen-excess 347356-86-9D, Calcium cobalt
 iron lanthanum oxide (Ca_{0.95}Co_{0.95}Fe_{0.05}La_{0.05}O₃), oxygen-excess
 347356-87-0D, Barium cobalt copper lanthanum oxide
 (Ba_{0.55}Co_{0.25}Cu_{0.75}La_{0.45}O₃), oxygen-excess 347356-88-1D, Barium cobalt
 copper lanthanum oxide (Ba_{0.55}Co_{0.5}Cu_{0.5}La_{0.45}O₃), oxygen-excess
 347356-89-2D, Barium cobalt copper lanthanum oxide
 (Ba_{0.55}Co_{0.75}Cu_{0.25}La_{0.45}O₃), oxygen-excess 347356-90-3D, Barium cobalt
 copper lanthanum oxide (Ba_{0.55}Co_{0.9}Cu_{0.1}La_{0.45}O₃), oxygen-excess
 347356-91-6D, Barium cobalt copper lanthanum oxide
 (Ba_{0.55}Co_{0.95}Cu_{0.05}La_{0.45}O₃), oxygen-excess 347356-92-7D, Barium cobalt
 copper lanthanum oxide (Ba_{0.75}Co_{0.25}Cu_{0.75}La_{0.25}O₃), oxygen-excess

copper samarium oxide (Ca0.75Co0.9Cu0.15Sm0.25O3), oxygen-excess
 347357-71-8D, Calcium cobalt copper samarium oxide
 (Ca0.75Co0.95Cu0.05Sm0.25O3), oxygen-excess 347357-72-6D, Calcium cobalt
 copper samarium oxide (Ca0.95Co0.25Cu0.75Sm0.05O3), oxygen-excess
 347357-73-7D, Calcium cobalt copper samarium oxide
 (Ca0.95Co0.5Cu0.5Sm0.05O3), oxygen-excess 347357-74-8D, Calcium cobalt
 copper samarium oxide (Ca0.95Co0.75Cu0.25Sm0.05O3), oxygen-excess
 347357-75-9D, Calcium cobalt copper samarium oxide
 (Ca0.95Co0.9Cu0.15Sm0.05O3), oxygen-excess 347357-76-0D, Calcium cobalt
 copper samarium oxide (Ca0.95Co0.95Cu0.05Sm0.05O3), oxygen-excess
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (air cathodes; solid oxide fuel cells)
 IT 220697-02-9D, oxygen-deficient
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (electrolytes; solid oxide fuel cells)
 IT 220697-02-9D, oxygen-deficient
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (electrolytes; solid oxide fuel cells)
 RN 220697-02-9 HCA
 CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 (Co0.05Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.15Sr0.2O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

L62 ANSWER 5 OF 10 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS ON STN

134:181075 Solid oxide fuel cells. Tamai, Yoshitaka;
 Kuroda, Kiyoshi; Komata, Norikazu (Mitsubishi Materials Corp., Japan).
 Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2001052722 A2 20010223, 7 pp. (Japanese).
 CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1999-228446 19990812.

AB The fuel cells have M1-xAxGal-y-zA'yA"xO3-d [M = La,
 Ce, Pr, Nd, and/or Sm; A = Sr, Ca, and/or Ba; A' = Mg, Al, and/or In; A" =
 Co, Fe, Ni, and/or Cu; x = 0.05-0.3; yr = 0.025-0.29; z = 0.01-0.15; 9y+2d
 = 0.035-0.3; and d = 0.04-0.3] electrolyte layers, M'1-x'Srx'Col-y'Xy'O3-d'
 (M' = La and/or Sm, X = Fe and/or Cu, x' = 0.05-0.8, yr' = 0-0.9, d'
 = 0.04-0.3) cathode layers, and an intermediate layer between the 2. The
 intermediate layer is preferably M1-x-pAxSmpGal-y-z-qA'yA"xCoqO3-d [p =
 0-0.2, q = 0-0.1, and (p+q) = 0.01-0.3].

IC ICM H01M008-02

ICS C01G051-00; H01M004-86; H01M008-12

CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)

ST solid electrolyte fuel cell cathode

electrolyte intermediate layer

IT Solid state fuel cells

(solid electrolyte fuel cells

containing intermediate layers between electrolyte and cathode layers)

IT 220697-02-9D, oxygen deficit

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(intermediate layers between electrolyte and cathode layers in solid
 electrolyte fuel cells)

IT 59989-70-7D, Cobalt samarium strontium oxide (Co₂SmSrO₆), oxygen deficit
 220697-02-9 326923-61-9D, oxygen deficit
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (solid electrolyte fuel cells containing
 intermediate layers between electrolyte and cathode layers)
 IT 220697-02-9D, oxygen deficit
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (intermediate layers between electrolyte and cathode layers in solid
 electrolyte fuel cells)
 RN 220697-02-9 HCA
 CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 (Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.20}) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

IT 220697-02-9
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (solid electrolyte fuel cells containing
 intermediate layers between electrolyte and cathode layers)
 RN 220697-02-9 HCA
 CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 (Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.20}) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

L62 ANSWER 6 OF 10 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS ON STN

133:246054 Oxide ion conductors and manufacturing
 conductors thereof. Kuroda, Kiyoshi; Tamai, Yoshitaka; Kazunori,
 Komada, Norikazu (Mitsubishi Materials Corp., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo
 Koho JP 2000251535 A2 20000914, 9 pp. (Japanese). CODEN:
 JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1999-49667 19990226.

AB The title conductors are Ln_{1-x}AXGal-y-zBlyB₂zO₃-d (Ln = La, Ce, Pr, Nd,
 Sm; A = Sr, Ca, Ba; B1 = Mg, Al, In; B2 = Co, Fe, Ni, Cu; x = 0.05-0.3; y =
 0.025-0.29; z = 0.01-0.15; (y+z) = 0.035-0.3, d = 0.04-0.3) which consists
 of ≥30 volume% crystal grain size 0.25-2.0 μm which is packed
 among larger-size remainder crystal grains. The oxide conductors
 provides high ion conductivity in an wide temperature range without
 decrease of elec. conductivity

IC ICM H01B001-08
 ICS B01D053-22; B01D071-02; G01N027-409; H01N008-02
 CC 76-2 (Electric Phenomena)

- Section cross-reference(s): 57, 72
- ST lanthanum strontium gallium magnesium cobalt oxide ion conductor
- IT Electric conductivity
Ionic conductivity
Ionic conductors
(oxide ion conductors and manufacturing conductors thereof)
- IT 220697-02-9DP, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.203}), oxygen-deficient 293736-68-2DP, oxygen-deficient
RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(ionic conductor; oxide ion conductors and manufacturing conductors thereof)
- IT 220697-02-9DP, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.203}), oxygen-deficient
RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(ionic conductor; oxide ion conductors and manufacturing conductors thereof)
- RN 220697-02-9 HCA
- CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.203}) (SCI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

L62 ANSWER 7 OF 10 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STM

133:246053 Oxide ion conductors, manufacturing, and uses of conductors thereof. Yamada, Ikiko; Adachi, Kazunori; Akikusa, Osamu; Komata, Norikazu (Mitsubishi Materials Corp., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2000251534 A2 20000914, 9 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1999-49318 19990226.

AB The title conductors are Ln_{1-x}Sr_xGa_{1-y-z}Mg_yCo_zO₃ (Ln = La, Nd; x = 0.01-0.3, y = 0-0.29, z = 0.01-0.3, y+z = 0.025) and are manufactured with powdered

Co₃O₄ and optionally mixed with CoO. The title conductors are applicable to air electrodes, gas sensors, oxygen separator membranes, and gas separator membranes.

IC ICM H01B001-08
ICS B01D053-22; C01G051-00; G01N027-409; H01M008-02
CC 76-2 (Electric Phenomena)

Section cross-reference(s): 47, 52, 57, 72
ST lanthanum gallium strontium cobalt magnesium oxide ionic conductor; neodymium gallium strontium cobalt magnesium oxide ionic conductor; air electrode gas oxygen sepn membrane ion conductor

- IT Electrodes
(air; oxide ion conductors, manufacturing, and uses of conductors thereof)
- IT Membranes, nonbiological
(gas, oxygen; oxide ion conductors, manufacturing, and uses of conductors thereof)
- IT Gas sensors
Ionic conductivity
(oxide ion conductors, manufacturing, and uses of conductors thereof)
- IT Ionic conductors
Sintering
(oxides; oxide ion conductors, manufacturing, and uses of conductors thereof)
- IT 220697-02-9P, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.2}O₃
RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(oxide ion conductors, manufacturing, and uses of conductors thereof)
- IT 1307-96-6, Cobaltous oxide, reactions 1308-06-1, Cobalt oxide (Co₃O₄)
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(oxide ion conductors, manufacturing, and uses of conductors thereof)
- IT 220697-02-9P, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.2}O₃
RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(oxide ion conductors, manufacturing, and uses of conductors thereof)
- RN 220697-02-9 HCA
- CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.2}O₃) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

L62 ANSWER 8 OF 10 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STM

131:187290 The use of solid state NMR and Rutherford back scattering to study La_{0.85}Sr_{0.2}Ga_{0.85}-xCo_xMg_{0.15}O₃-δ. Sammes, N. M.; Markwitz, A.; Keppeler, F. M.; Tomsett, G. A. (The Department of Technology, The University of Waikato, Hamilton, N. Z.). Proceedings - Electrochemical Society, 99-19(Solid Oxide Fuel Cells (SOFC VI)), 292-301 (English) 1999. CODEN: PESODD. ISSN: 0161-6374. Publisher: Electrochemical Society.

AB Rutherford backscattering spectroscopy (RBS) and solid-

state NMR studies were undertaken on solid-state synthesized $\text{La}_0.8\text{Sr}_0.2\text{Ga}_{0.85-\text{x}}\text{Co}_\text{x}\text{Mg}_0.1503-\text{x}$. The materials that were fabricated revealed phase purity, and a high relative d. of more than 97%. RBS, and non-resonant nuclear reaction anal. (such as the use of the $160(\text{d},\text{p})170$ reaction at 0.92 MeV) measurements revealed the compositional structure of the Co-doped lanthanum gallates. However, detecting oxygen depth profiles, especially 160, with high accuracy is not straight forward, unless the exptl. set-up is changed to resonant backscattering spectrometry. Resonant backscattering measurements yielded an oxygen concentration of 55 atomic% in some of the lanthanum gallates, and was independent of the amount of Co present. Preliminary studies using Co-59 MAS NMR spectroscopy of the samples showed that Co^{3+} is present in $\text{La}_0.8\text{Sr}_0.2\text{Ga}_{0.85-\text{x}}\text{Co}_\text{x}\text{Mg}_0.1503-\text{x}$ at concns. as low as $\text{x} = 0.05$.
 CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)
 Section cross-reference(s): 73
 ST fuel cell electrolyte lanthanum magnesium gallate; NMR lanthanum magnesium gallate; Rutherford back scattering lanthanum magnesium gallate
 IT NMR spectroscopy
 (solid state; use of solid state NMR and Rutherford back scattering to study $\text{La}_0.8\text{Sr}_0.2\text{Ga}_{0.85-\text{x}}\text{Co}_\text{x}\text{Mg}_0.1503-\text{x}$)
 IT Rutherford backscattering spectroscopy
 (use of solid state NMR and Rutherford back scattering to study $\text{La}_0.8\text{Sr}_0.2\text{Ga}_{0.85-\text{x}}\text{Co}_\text{x}\text{Mg}_0.1503-\text{x}$)
 IT 220697-02-9D, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide $\text{Co}_0.05\text{Ga}_0.8\text{La}_0.8\text{Mg}_0.15\text{Sr}_0.203$, oxygen-deficient 220697-03-0D, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide $\text{Co}_0.15\text{Ga}_0.7\text{La}_0.8\text{Mg}_0.15\text{Sr}_0.203$, oxygen-deficient 220697-04-1, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide $\text{Co}_0.25\text{Ga}_0.6\text{La}_0.8\text{Mg}_0.15\text{Sr}_0.203$
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
 (use of solid state NMR and Rutherford back scattering to study $\text{La}_0.8\text{Sr}_0.2\text{Ga}_{0.85-\text{x}}\text{Co}_\text{x}\text{Mg}_0.1503-\text{x}$)
 IT 220697-02-9D, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide $\text{Co}_0.05\text{Ga}_0.8\text{La}_0.8\text{Mg}_0.15\text{Sr}_0.203$, oxygen-deficient
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
 (use of solid state NMR and Rutherford back scattering to study $\text{La}_0.8\text{Sr}_0.2\text{Ga}_{0.85-\text{x}}\text{Co}_\text{x}\text{Mg}_0.1503-\text{x}$)
 RN 220697-02-9 HCA
 CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide $(\text{Co}_0.05\text{Ga}_0.8\text{La}_0.8\text{Mg}_0.15\text{Sr}_0.203)$ (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

L62 ANSWER 9 OF 10 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

131:163716 Improved Oxide Ion Conductivity in

$\text{La}_0.8\text{Sr}_0.2\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{Mg}_0.203$ by Doping Co. Ishihara, Tatsumi; Furutani, Hanyuoshi; Honda, Miho; Yamada, Takashi; Shibayama, Takaaki; Akbay, Taner;

Sakai, Natsuko; Yokokawa, Harumi; Takita, Yusaku (Department of Applied Chemistry Faculty of Engineering, Oita University, Oita, 870-1192, Japan). Chemistry of Materials, 11(8), 2081-2088 (English) 1999. CODEN: CMATEX. ISSN: 0897-4756. Publisher: American Chemical Society.

AB The effects of doping Co for the Ga site on the oxide ion conductivity of $\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3}$ have been investigated in detail. It was found that doping Co is effective for enhancing the oxide ion conductivity. In particular, a significant increase in conductivity in the low-temperature range was observed. The elec. conductivity was monotonically

increased; however, the transport number for the oxide ion decreased with an increasing amount of Co. Considering the transport number and ion transport number, an optimized amount for the Co doping seems to exist at 8.5 mol % for Ga site. The theor. electromotive forces were exhibited on $\text{H}_2\text{-O}_2$ gas cell utilizing the optimized composition of $\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.115}\text{Co}_{0.085}\text{O}_3$. The diffusion characteristics of the oxide ion in $\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.115}\text{Co}_{0.085}\text{O}_3$ were also investigated by using the ^{180}O tracer method. Since the diffusion coefficient measured by the ^{180}O tracer method was similar to that estimated by the elec. conductivity, the conduction of

$\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.115}\text{Co}_{0.085}\text{O}_3$ is concluded to be almost ionic. On the other hand, an oxygen permeation measurement suggests that the oxide ion conductivity increased linearly with an increasing amount of Co. Therefore, specimens with Co content higher than 10 mol % can be considered as a superior mixed oxide ion and hole conductor. The UV-vis spectra suggests that the valence number of doped Co was changed from +3 to +2 with decreasing oxygen partial pressure; the origin of hole conduction can thus be assigned to the formation of Co^{3+} . Since the amount of dopant in the Ga site was compensated with Mg^{2+} , the amount of oxygen deficiency was decreased by doping Co. Therefore, it is likely that the improved oxide ion conductivity observed by doping with Co is brought about by the enhanced mobility of oxide ion.

CC 76-1 (Electric Phenomena)

Section cross-reference(s): 57, 69, 75

ST ionic cond gallium magnesium lanthanum strontium oxide

cobalt doped

IT Temperature

(effect on ionic conductivity of Co doped

$\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$)

IT ionic conductivity

(oxide ion conductivity of Co doped

$\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$)

IT 165900-07-2, Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide

($\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.2}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$)

RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)

(Co doped; improved oxide ion conductivity in

$\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$ by doping Co)

IT 203736-00-9 220667-93-6 220697-02-9 237736-09-3

237736-10-6, Cobalt gallium lanthanum strontium oxide

($\text{Co}_{0.2}\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$)

RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)

(crystal structure and oxide ion conductivity in)

IT 7440-48-4, Cobalt, properties

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

(improved oxide ion conductivity in $\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$)

- by doping Co)
- IT 1307-96-6, Cobalt oxide CoO , properties 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, properties 1312-81-8, Lanthanum oxide 1633-05-2, Strontium carbonate 12024-21-4, Gallium oxide
- RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (use in formation of Co doped $\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3}$ by solid state reaction)
- IT 220697-02-9
- RL: FMF (Formation, Unclassified); PRP (Properties); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative) (crystal structure and oxide ion conductivity in)
- RN 220697-02-9 HCA
- CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide ($\text{Co}_{0.05}\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.15}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$) (SCI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

L62 ANSWER 10 OF 10 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

- 130:203324 Mixed conductivity in Co-doped lanthanum gallate. Keppeler, F. Michael; Sammes, Nigel M.; Naefe, Helfried; Aldinger, Fritz (Pulvermetallurgisches Laboratorium, Max-Planck-Institut Metallforschung, Stuttgart, D-70569, Germany). Journal of the Australasian Ceramic Society, 34(1), 106-111 (English) 1998. CODEN: JAUSEL. ISSN: 1018-6689. Publisher: Australasian Ceramic Society.
- AB Materials $\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{Ga}_{0.85-x}\text{Co}_x\text{Mg}_{0.15}\text{O}_{3-8}$ ($x = 0-0.25$) were synthesized using standard solid-state technique resulting in phase purity and high d. Conductivity measurements at different temps. and
- O2 partial pressures revealed an ionic to metallic-like transition in conduction behavior with rising Co amount. Samples with low Co contents ($x = 0.05$) showed ionic behavior with an average value of 0.15 S/cm at 900° while heavy doping ($x = 0.25$) resulted in metallic-type conduction with a value of 5.43 S/cm at 900° in air.
- CC 76-1 (Electric Phenomena) Section cross-reference(s): 78
- IT 177027-88-2DP, Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide ($\text{Ga}_{0.85}\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.15}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$), oxygen-deficient 220697-02-9DP, oxygen-deficient 220697-03-ODP, oxygen-deficient 220697-04-1DP, oxygen-deficient
- RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process) (mixed elec. conductivity in Co-doped lanthanum strontium gallium magnesium oxides)
- IT 220697-02-9DP, oxygen-deficient
- RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process) (mixed elec. conductivity in Co-doped lanthanum strontium gallium magnesium oxides)
- RN 220697-02-9 HCA

CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.203}) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component

		Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

=> d L6: 1-7 cbb abs hitind hitstr

L62 ANSWER 1 OF 10 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

136:72293 Solid oxide electrolyte fuel cell.

Akikusa, Jun; Tamou, Yoshitaka (Mitsubishi Materials Corporation, Japan).
Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 1168478 A2 20020102, 14 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: R: AT,
BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT,
LV, FI, RO. (English). CODEN: EPXXDW. APPLICATION: EP 2001-114636
20010628. PRIORITY: JP 2000-193750 20000628.

AB A solid oxide fuel cell has an improved efficiency
with a solid electrolyte layer having an improved ionic
conductivity, while maintaining the partition wall function. In order to
attain this object, the present invention provides a solid oxide
fuel cell comprising an air electrode layer, a fuel
electrode layer, and a solid electrolyte layer interposed between the air
electrode layer and the fuel electrode layer, wherein the solid
electrolyte layer comprises a first electrolyte layer which is made of a
lanthanide-gallate oxide and has a first ionic transference number and a
first total elec. conductivity, and a second electrolyte layer which is made

of a lanthanide-gallate oxide and has a second ionic transference number smaller
than the first ionic transference number and a second total elec. conductivity
larger than the first total elec. conductivity. The air electrode layer is
laminated onto one side of the solid electrolyte layer, and the fuel
electrode layer is laminated onto the other side of the solid electrolyte
layer.

IC ICM H01M008-12

CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)

ST fuel cell solid electrolyte

IT Solid state fuel cells
(solid oxide electrolyte fuel
cell)

IT 7440-02-0, Nickel, uses 59989-70-7D, Cobalt samarium strontium oxide
Co_{0.5}Sr_{0.5}O₃, O-deficient 162105-72-8, Cerium samarium oxide
Ce_{0.8}Sm_{0.2}O₂ 203736-04-3D, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium
oxide Co_{0.08}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.12}Sr_{0.103}, O-deficient 220697-02-9D,
Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.203}, O-deficient 383423-12-9D, O-deficient
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(solid oxide electrolyte fuel cell)
IT 220697-02-9D, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.203}, O-deficient
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

solid oxide electrolyte fuel cell)
 RN 220697-02-9 HCA
 CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 (Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.203}) (9CI) {CA INDEX NAME}

Component	Ratio	Component
		Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

L62 ANSWER 2 OF 10 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS ON STN

135:292771 Ceramic oxide ion conductor for fuel cell. Kuroda, Kiyoshi; Yamada, Takashi; Tamo, Yoshitaka; Adachi, Katunori (Mitsubishi Materials Corp., Japan). Ger. Offen. DE 10108438 Al 20011011, 24 pp. (German). CODEN: GWXXRX. APPLICATION: DE 2001-10108438 20010222. PRIORITY: JP 2000-71759 20000315; JP 2000-213659 20000714.

AB An oxide ion conductor with a relatively high mech. firmness is manufactured, with which the ion conductivity on a satisfactory level is maintained. The oxide ion conductor is explained by the formula $Ln_{1-x}Ga_{x-y-z-w}B_{2z}B_3wO_{3-d}$, where Ln1 is ≥ 1 element selected from La, Ce, Pr, Nd, and Sm; A is ≥ 1 element selected from Sr, Ca, and Ba; B1 is ≥ 1 element from Mg, Al, and In; B2 is ≥ 1 element selected from Co, Fe, Ni, and Cu; and B3 is ≥ 1 element selected from Al, Mg, Co, Ni, Fe, Cu, Zn, Mn, and Zr; whereby $x = 0.05-0.3$, $y = 0.025-0.29$, $z = 0.01-0.15$, $w = 0.01-0.15$, and $d = 0.04-0.3$.

IC ICM C04B035-50
 IC: H01N008-02; G01N027-407; B01D053-22

CC 57-2 (Ceramics)

ST ceramic oxide ion conductor fuel cell

IT Electric conductors, ceramic
 (La-Sr-Ga-Mg-Co oxides; ceramic oxide ion conductor for fuel cell)

IT Solid state fuel cells
 (ceramic ion conductor for; ceramic oxide ion conductor for fuel cell)

IT Ox: uses (inorganic); uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 ion conductors; ceramic oxide ion conductor for fuel cell)

IT 220697-02-9, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 (Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.203})
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 ceramic ion conductor; ceramic oxide ion conductor for fuel cell

IT 1304-37-1, Ferric oxide, uses 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses
 1313-99-1, Nickel oxide (NiO), uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), uses
 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide (ZrO₂), uses 1317-38-0, Copper oxide (CuO),

uses 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 1344-43-0, Manganese oxide (MnO), uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 dopant of ceramic ion conductor;
 ceramic oxide ion conductor for
 fuel cell)

IT 220697-02-9, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 (Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.2}O₃)
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 ceramic ion conductor; ceramic
 oxide ion conductor for fuel cell

RN 220697-02-9 HCA

CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 (Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.2}O₃) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

L62 ANSWER 3 OF 10 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

135:110842 Porous setter for degreasing and firing and its manufacture.
 Adachi, Kazunori; Komata, Miichi (Mitsubishi Materials Corp., Japan).
 Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2001192274 A2 20010717, 10 pp. (Japanese).
 COLEN: JKKXAF. APPLICATION: JP 2000-32572 20000210. PRIORITY: JP
 1999-49668 19990226; JP 1999-309631 19991029.

AB The setter has 3-dimension network porous structure having flat surfaces,
 pores having average diameter 5-1000 µm, and porosity 70-25%. The setter is
 manufactured by sheet forming from an aqueous slurry containing a water-insol.

organic

solvent having vapor pressure higher than water, evaporating the solvent to
 give 3-dimension network porous structure, drying, optionally heating for
 compressing, and then firing. The process may comprise forming a porous
 sheet having pore size smaller than the above porous structure by
 nonfoaming process and then laminating sheet on the porous structure by
 heat pressing before firing. The lightwt. setter has high strength and
 desired pore size and is manufactured at low cost without using dies and by
 preventing gas generation in firing.

IC ICS C04B035-64

ICS C04B038-00; F27D003-12

CC 57-2 (Ceramics)

ST setter Manuf org solvent porosity ceramic degreasing firing

IT Molding of ceramics

Pore size

Pore structure

Porosity

porous setter for degreasing and firing manufactured by evaporating organic
 solvent)

IT 1344-28-1, Alumina, processes 220697-02-9 350480-59-0
 350480-60-3 350480-61-4 350480-62-5

RL: PEF (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or
 engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(porous setter for degreasing and firing manufactured by evaporating organic solvent)

IT 220697-02-9

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(porous setter for degreasing and firing manufactured by evaporating organic solvent)

RN 220697-02-9 HCA

CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
{Co0.05Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.15Sr0.203} (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

L62 ANSWER 4 OF 10 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS ON STN

135:7941 Solid oxide fuel cells. Tamau, Yoshitaka;
Kuroda, Kiyoshi; Yamada, Takashi; Ishihara, Tatsuki; Takida, Yusaku
(Mitsubishi Materials Corp., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2001176518
A2 20010629, 12 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKKXAF. APPLICATION: JP
1999-354848 19991214.

AB The fuel cells comprise air cathodes made of
Ln1-xLn2xAl-yCo3O4-d (Ln1 = La, Sm; Ln2 = Ba, Ca; A = Fe, Cu; 0.5 < x <
1.0; 0 < y < 1.0; -0.5 ≤ d ≤ 0.5) as oxide ion
conductors. In the fuel cells, the
electrolyte layers may be made of Ln31-xLn4xGa1-y-zCl2O3-d (Ln3
= La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm; Ln4 = Sr, Ca, Ba; Cl = Mg, Al, In; C2 = Co, Fe, Ni,
Cu; x = 0.05-0.3; y = 0.025-0.29; z = 0.01-0.15; (y + z) = 0.035-0.3; d =
0.04-0.3), and interlayers are made at the interfaces between the air
cathodes and the electrolyte layers. The air cathodes inhibit voltage
drop and overvoltage.

IC ICM H01M004-86

ICS H01M008-02; H01M008-12

CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)

ST fuel cell air cathode metal cobalt oxide; barium
cobalt oxide fuel cell air cathode; calcium cobalt
oxide fuel cell air cathode; lanthanum cobalt oxide
fuel cell air cathode; samarium cobalt oxide
fuel cell air cathode

IT Fuel cell cathodes

Fuel cell electrolytes

Solid state fuel cells

(solid oxide fuel cells)

IT 347356-57-4D, Barium cobalt iron lanthanum oxide
(Ba0.55Co0.25Fe0.75La0.45O3), oxygen-excess 347356-58-5D, Barium cobalt
iron lanthanum oxide (Ba0.55Co0.5Fe0.5La0.45O3), oxygen-excess
347356-59-6D, Barium cobalt iron lanthanum oxide
(Ba0.55Co0.75Fe0.25La0.45O3), oxygen-excess 347356-60-9D, Barium cobalt
iron lanthanum oxide (Ba0.55Co0.9Fe0.1La0.45O3), oxygen-excess
347356-61-0D, Barium cobalt iron lanthanum oxide
(Ba0.55Co0.95Fe0.05La0.45O3), oxygen-excess 347356-62-1D, Barium cobalt

IT 220697-02-9D, oxygen-deficient
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (electrolytes; solid oxide fuel cells)
 IT 220697-02-9D, oxygen-deficient
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (electrolytes; solid oxide fuel cells)
 RN 220697-02-9 HCA
 CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 (Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.20}3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

L62 ANSWER 5 OF 10 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

134:181075 Solid oxide fuel cells. Tamai, Yoshitaka;
 Kuroda, Kiyoshi; Komata, Norikazu (Mitsubishi Materials Corp., Japan).
 Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2001052722 A2 20010223, 7 pp. (Japanese).
 CODEN: JKKXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1999-228446 19990812.
 AB The fuel cells have M1-xAxGal-y-zA'yA"xO3-d [M = La,
 Ce, Pr, Nd, and/or Sm; A = Sr, Ca, and/or Ba; A' = Mg, Al, and/or In; A" =
 Co, Fe, Ni, and/or Cu; x = 0.05-0.3; yz = 0.025-0.29; z = 0.01-0.15; 9y+2z
 = 0.035-0.3; and d = 0.04-0.3] electrolyte layers, M'1-x'Srx'Col-y'Xy'O3-d'
 (M' = La and/or Sm, X = Fe and/or Cu, x' = 0.05-0.8, yz' = 0-0.9, d'
 = 0.04-0.3) cathode layers, and an intermediate layer between the 2. The
 intermediate layer is preferably M1-x-pAxSmpGal-y-z-qA'yA"xCoqO3-d [p =
 0-0.2, q = 0-0.1, and (p+q) = 0.01-0.3].
 IC ICM H01M008-02
 CCS C01G051-00; H01M004-86; H01M008-12
 CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)
 ST solid electrolyte fuel cell cathode
 electrolyte intermediate layer
 IT Solid state fuel cells
 (solid electrolyte fuel cells
 containing intermediate layers between electrolyte and cathode layers)
 IT 220697-02-9D, oxygen deficit
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (intermediate layers between electrolyte and cathode layers in solid
 electrolyte fuel cells)
 IT 59989-70-7D, Cobalt samarium strontium oxide (Co₂SmSrO₆), oxygen deficit
 220697-02-9 326923-61-9D, oxygen deficit
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (solid electrolyte fuel cells containing
 intermediate layers between electrolyte and cathode layers)
 IT 220697-02-9D, oxygen deficit
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (intermediate layers between electrolyte and cathode layers in solid
 electrolyte fuel cells)
 RN 220697-02-9 HCA
 CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 (Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.20}3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

IT 220697-02-9

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (solid electrolyte fuel cells containing
 intermediate layers between electrolyte and cathode layers)

RN 220697-02-9 HCA

CM Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 (Co0.05Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.15Sr0.2O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

L62 ANSWER 6 OF 10 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

133:246054 Oxide ion conductors and manufacturing
 conductors thereof. Kuroda, Kiyoshi; Tamai, Yoshitaka; Tanaka, Kazunori;
 Komada, Norikazu (Mitsubishi Materials Corp., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo
 Koho JP 2000251535 A2 20000914, 9 pp. (Japanese). CODEN:
 JKKXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1399-49667 19990226.

AB The title conductors are $\text{Ln}_1\text{-xAxGa}_1\text{-y-zBlyBzO}_3\text{-d}$ (Ln = La, Ce, Pr, Nd,
 Sm; A = Sr, Ca, Ba; B1 = Mg, Al, In; B2 = Co, Fe, Ni, Cu; x = 0.05-0.3; y =
 0.025-0.29; z = 0.01-0.15; (y+z) = 0.035-0.3, d = 0.04-0.3) which consists
 of ≥ 30 volume% crystal grain size 0.25-2.0 μm which is packed
 among larger-size remainder crystal grains. The oxide conductors
 provides high ion conductivity in an wide temperature range without
 decrease of elec. conductivity

IC ICM H01B001-08

ICS B01D053-22; B01D071-02; G01N027-409; H01M006-02

CC 76-2 (Electric Phenomena)

Section cross-reference(s): 57, 72

ST lanthanum strontium gallium magnesium cobalt oxide ion
 conductor

IT Electric conductivity

Ionic conductivity

Ionic conductors

(oxide ion conductors and manufacturing conductors
 thereof)

IT 220697-02-9DP, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 (Co0.05Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.15Sr0.2O3), oxygen-deficient 293736-68-2DP,
 oxygen-deficient
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical

process); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (ionic conductor; oxide ion conductors and manufacturing conductors thereof)
 IT 220697-02-9DP, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.20}3), oxygen-deficient
 RL: DEV (Device component use); FEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (ionic conductor; oxide ion conductors and manufacturing conductors thereof)
 RN 220697-02-9 HCA
 CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.15}Sr_{0.20}3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

L62 ANSWER 7 OF 10 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS ON STN

133:246053 Oxide ion conductors, manufacturing, and uses of conductors thereof. Yamada, Ikiko; Adachi, Kazunori; Aikusa, Osamu; Komata, Norikazu (Mitsubishi Materials Corp., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2000251534 A2 20000914, 9 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKKXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1999-49318 19990226.

AB The title conductors are Ln_{1-x}Sr_xGa_{1-(y+z)}Mg_yCo_zO₃ (Ln = La, Nd; x = 0.01-0.3, y = 0-0.29, z = 0.01-0.3, y+z = 0.025) and are manufactured with powdered Co₃O₄ and optionally mixed with CoO. The title conductors are applicable to air electrodes, gas sensors, oxygen separator membranes, and gas separator membranes.

IC ICM H01B001-08
 ICS B01D053-22; C01G051-00; G01N027-409; H01M008-02

CC 76-2 (Electric Phenomena)
 Section cross-reference(s): 47, 52, 57, 72

ST lanthanum gallium strontium cobalt magnesium oxide ionic conductor; neodymium gallium strontium cobalt magnesium oxide ionic conductor; air electrode gas oxygen sepn membrane ion conductor

IT Electrodes
 (air; oxide ion conductors, manufacturing, and uses of conductors thereof)

IT Membranes, nonbiological
 (gas, oxygen; oxide ion conductors, manufacturing, and uses of conductors thereof)

IT Gas sensors
 Ionic conductivity
 (oxide ion conductors, manufacturing, and uses of conductors thereof)

IT Ionic conductors
 Sintering

- (oxides; oxide ion conductors, manufacturing, and uses of conductors thereof)
- IT 220697-02-9P, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 $\text{Co}_0.05\text{Ga}_0.8\text{La}_0.8\text{Mg}_0.15\text{Sr}_0.203$
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (oxide ion conductors, manufacturing, and uses of conductors thereof)
- IT 1307-96-6, Cobaltous oxide, reactions 1308-06-1, Cobalt oxide (Co_3O_4)
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (oxide ion conductors, manufacturing, and uses of conductors thereof)
- IT 220697-02-9P, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 $\text{Co}_0.05\text{Ga}_0.8\text{La}_0.8\text{Mg}_0.15\text{Sr}_0.203$
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (oxide ion conductors, manufacturing, and uses of conductors thereof)
- PN 220697-02-9 HCA
- CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 $(\text{Co}_0.05\text{Ga}_0.8\text{La}_0.8\text{Mg}_0.15\text{Sr}_0.203)$ (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.05	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

=> d L64 1-6 cbib abs hitind hitstr

L64 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

134:134143 Structures and fabrication techniques for solid state electrochemical devices. Visco, Steven J.; Jacobson, Craig P.; Dejonghe, Lutgard C. (The Regents of the University of California, USA). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2001009968 A1 20010208, 45 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, BG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RH: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, ME, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 2000-US20889 20000728. PRIORITY: US 1999-PV146769 19990731.

AB Provided are low-cost, mech. strong, highly electronically conductive porous substrates and associated structures for solid-state electrochem. devices, techniques for forming these structures, and devices incorporating the structures. The invention provides solid

state electrochem. device substrates of novel composition and techniques for forming thin electrode/membrane/electrolyte coatings on the novel or more conventional substrates. In particular, in one embodiment the invention provides techniques for co-firing of device substrate (often an electrode) with an electrolyte or membrane layer to form densified electrolyte/membrane films 5 to 20 μm thick. In another embodiment, densified electrolyte/membrane films 5 to 20 μm thick may be formed on a pre-sintered substrate by a constrained sintering process. In some cases, the substrate may be a porous metal, alloy, or non-nickel cermet incorporating one or more of the transition metals Cr, Fe, Cu and Ag, or alloys thereof.

IC H01M008-00

CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)

Section cross-reference(s): 55, 57, 72

ST electrochem device **solid state; fuel****cell solid state**

IT Coating process

(dip; structures and fabrication techniques for solid
state electrochem. devices)

IT Catalysts

(electrocatalysts; structures and fabrication techniques for
solid state electrochem. devices)

IT Electric apparatus

(electrochem.; structures and fabrication techniques for **solid**
state electrochem. devices)

IT Electric conductors

(mixed, electronic-ionic; structures and fabrication
techniques for **solid state electrochem. devices**)

IT Transition metal alloys

Transition metals, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(non-noble, substrate; structures and fabrication techniques for
solid state electrochem. devices)

IT Coating process

(spray, aerosol; structures and fabrication techniques for
solid state electrochem. devices)

IT Ceramic coatings

Electrophoretic deposition

Ionic conductors

Sintering

Solid state fuel cells

Thermal expansion

(structures and fabrication techniques for **solid**
state electrochem. devices)

IT Cermets

(substrate; structures and fabrication techniques for **solid**
state electrochem. devices)

IT Molding

(tape-casting; structures and fabrication techniques for **solid**
state electrochem. devices)

IT Diffusion

(vacuum; structures and fabrication techniques for **solid**
state electrochem. devices)

IT 25805-17-8, XUS 40303.00

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(binder; structures and fabrication techniques for **solid**
state electrochem. devices)

IT 12036-39-4, Strontium zirconium oxide arzro3 12267-77-5, Barium cerium

- oxide baseo3 12267-97-9, Cerium strontium oxide cesro3
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (doped; structures and fabrication techniques for solid
 state electrochem. devices)
- IT 12597-69-2, Steel, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ferritic, substrate; structures and fabrication techniques for
 solid state electrochem. devices)
- IT 112721-99-0
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (structures and fabrication techniques for solid
 state electrochem. devices)
- IT 1333-74-0P, Hydrogen, preparation
 RL: SFN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (structures and fabrication techniques for solid
 state electrochem. devices)
- IT 222613-26-5, Cobalt iron strontium oxide $\text{Co}_0.75\text{Fe}_0.25\text{SrO}_3$
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (structures and fabrication techniques for solid
 state electrochem. devices)
- IT 11109-52-7, AISI 430 12611-79-9, AISI 410 39418-83-2, AISI 409
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (substrate, composite with ceramic; structures and
 fabrication techniques for solid state electrochem.
 devices)
- IT 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 7439-89-6, Iron, uses 7440-02-0, Nickel, uses
 7440-22-4, Silver, uses 7440-47-3, Chromium, uses 7440-50-8, Copper,
 uses 11078-74-3, Bismuth yttrium oxide (Bi_2YO_6) 12606-02-9, Inconel
 600 59989-70-7D, Cobalt samarium strontium oxide $\text{CoSm}_0.5\text{SrO}_3$,
 oxygen-deficient 64417-98-7, Yttrium zirconium oxide 106830-29-9,
 Yttrium zirconium oxide $\text{Y}_0.2\text{Zr}_0.9\text{O}_2.1$ 108916-22-9D, Lanthanum manganese
 strontium oxide $\text{La}_0.8\text{MnSr}_0.2\text{O}_3$, oxygen-deficient 111569-09-6, Scandium
 zirconium oxide 114168-16-0, Tz-8y 116036-94-3D, Iron lanthanum nickel
 oxide $\text{Fe}_0.4\text{LaNi}_0.6\text{O}_3$, oxygen-deficient 141588-91-2D, Lanthanum manganese
 strontium oxide $\text{La}_0.45\text{MnSr}_0.55\text{O}_3$, oxygen-deficient 157975-55-8D,
 Lanthanum manganese strontium oxide $\text{La}_0.65\text{MnSr}_0.3\text{O}_3$, oxygen-deficient
 181530-05-2D, Cobalt iron lanthanum strontium oxide
 $\text{Co}_0.6\text{Fe}_0.4\text{La}_0.6\text{Sr}_0.4\text{O}_3$, oxygen-deficient 197160-34-2, Cerium gadolinium
 oxide $\text{Ce}_0.8\text{Gd}_0.4\text{O}_2.2$ 235428-75-8D, Cerium manganese strontium oxide
 $\text{Ce}_0.3\text{MnSr}_0.7\text{O}_3$, oxygen-deficient 252913-17-0, Gallium lanthanum
 magnesium strontium oxide $\text{Ga}_0.85\text{La}_0.8\text{Mg}_0.15\text{Sr}_0.2\text{O}_2.8$ 321909-12-0D,
 Lanthanum manganese strontium oxide $[\text{La}_0.95\text{Mn}_0.95-1.15\text{Sr}_0.05-1.03]$,
 oxygen-deficient 321909-14-2D, Cobalt lanthanum strontium oxide
 $[\text{CoLa}_0.9\text{Sr}_0.1-1.03]$, oxygen-deficient 321909-15-3D, Cobalt iron
 strontium oxide $[\text{Co}_0.7-0.8\text{Fe}_0.2-0.3\text{SrO}_3]$, oxygen-deficient 321981-55-9,
 $\text{Cr}_5\text{Fe}_1\text{Y}$
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (substrate; structures and fabrication techniques for solid
 state electrochem. devices)
- IT 1314-23-4, Zirconia, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (yttria-stabilized, substrate; structures and fabrication techniques
 for solid state electrochem. devices)
- IT 1314-36-9, Yttria, uses 12060-08-1, Scandia
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (zirconia stabilized with, substrate; structures and fabrication
 techniques for solid state electrochem. devices)
- IT 252913-17-0, Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide

Ga0.85La0.8Mg0.15Sr0.2O2.8

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (substrate; structures and fabrication techniques for solid
 state electrochem. devices)

FN 252913-17-0 HCA

CN Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Ga0.85La0.8Mg0.15Sr0.2O2.8)
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	2.8	17778-80-2
Ga	0.85	7440-55-3
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

L64 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

134:44452 Interface reactions in the NiO-SDC-LSGM system. Zhang, Xinge;
 Ohara, Satoshi; Maric, Radenka; Okawa, Hajime; Fukui, Takehisa; Yoshida,
 Hiroyuki; Inagaki, Toru; Miura, Kazuhiro (Japan Fine Ceramics Center,
 Nagoya, 456-8587, Japan). Solid State Ionics, 133(3,4), 153-160 (English)
 2000. CODEN: SSIOD3. ISSN: 0167-2738. Publisher: Elsevier
 Science B.V..

AB The reactivity of NiO-SDC (samaria-doped ceria) anode material with a Sr-
 and Mg-doped lanthanum gallate (LSGM) electrolyte was studied by X-ray
 diffraction (XRD) and elec. measurements. It was found that a
 LaNiO3-based compound in hexagonal structure formed in binary powder mixts.
 of NiO and LSGM after firing at 1150°C. Reaction between SDC and
 LSGM was also observed. Several SDC peaks merged with the adjacent LSGM peaks
 during firing, and a SrLaGa3O7 compound was identified as a reaction
 product. Reaction between LSGM and SDC could cause more than 50% loss in
 the ionic conductivity of LSGM-SDC electrolytes sintered at
 1350°C. The measured conductivity of an LSGM electrolyte with a NiO-LSGM
 anode prepared at 1350°C was extremely low, indicating that the
 LaNiO3-based new phase is highly insulating. The reaction between NiO and
 SDC was not so obvious in comparison with NiO-LSGM and SDC-LSGM binary
 mixts.

CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)

Section cross-reference(s): 57, 72

ST fuel cell anode electrolyte reactivity;

nickel oxide samaria doped ceria anode; lanthanum gallate electrolyte

IT Fuel cell anodes

Fuel cell electrolytes

Ionic conductivity

Solid state fuel cells

(interface reactions in the NiO-samaria-doped ceria anode/strontium-
 and magnesium-doped lanthanum gallate electrolyte system)

IT 1313-99-1, Nickel oxide (NiO), uses 12031-18-4, Lanthanum nickel oxide
 [LaNiO3] 116875-84-4, Cerium samarium oxide ce0.8sm0.2oi.9
 155343-26-3, Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 ga0.8la0.9mg0.2sr0.1o3

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(interface reactions in the NiO-samaria-doped ceria anode/strontium-
 and magnesium-doped lanthanum gallate electrolyte system)

IT 155343-26-3, Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 ga0.8la0.9mg0.2sr0.1o3

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(interface reactions in the NiO-samarium-doped ceria anode/strontium- and magnesium-doped lanthanum gallate electrolyte system)

RN 155343-26-3 HCA

CN Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Ga_{0.8}La_{0.9}Mg_{0.2}sr_{0.1}O₃) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17779-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Sr	0.1	7440-24-6
Mg	0.2	7439-95-4
La	0.9	7439-91-0

L64 ANSWER 3 OF 6 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

132:316622 Mixed oxide solid oxygen ion conductors.

Yamamura, Hiroshi; Kakimura, Katsuyoshi; Ikegaki, Tetsuo (Tosoh Corp., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2000128636 A2 20000509, 4 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKKXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1998-300159 19981021.

AB The conductor is mixed oxide containing Ba and In, with its Ba partially substituted with La. Optionally, In may partially be substituted with Ga. Preferably, the conductors have conductivity $\geq 10^{-2}$ S/cm at 800° and $\geq 10^{-3}$ S/cm at 600°. The conductors are especially useful for solid oxide fuel cells and oxygen sensors.

IC ICM C04B035-495

ICS C01G015-00; G01NC27-409; H01B001-08; H01M008-02

CC 76-2 (Electric Phenomena)

Section cross-reference(s): 57

ST barium indium lanthanum oxide ion conductor; gallium

barium indium lanthanum oxide conductor; oxygen ion

conductor mixed oxide

IT Electric conductors, ceramic

(barium indium lanthanum oxide oxygen ion conductors having excellent low-temperature conductor characteristics)

IT 186610-35-5P, Barium indium lanthanum oxide (Ba_{1.4}In₂La_{0.6}O_{5.3})

254879-39-5P, Barium indium lanthanum oxide (Ba_{1.2}In₂La_{0.5}O_{5.3})

265096-39-7P, Barium gallium indium lanthanum oxide

(Ba_{1.8}GaInLa_{0.2}O_{5.1}) 265096-40-0P, Barium gallium indium

lanthanum oxide (Ba_{1.4}GaInLa_{0.6}O_{5.3}) 265096-41-1P, Barium

gallium indium lanthanum oxide (BaGaInLa_{0.5}O_{5.5})

RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(barium indium lanthanum oxide oxygen ion conductors having excellent low-temperature conductor characteristics)

IT 265096-39-7P, Barium gallium indium lanthanum oxide

(Ba_{1.8}GaInLa_{0.2}O_{5.1}) 265096-40-0P, Barium gallium indium

lanthanum oxide (Ba_{1.4}GaInLa_{0.6}O_{5.3}) 265096-41-1P, Barium

gallium indium lanthanum oxide (BaGaInLa_{0.5}O_{5.5})

RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(barium indium lanthanum oxide oxygen ion conductors having excellent low-temperature conductor characteristics)

RN 265096-39-7 HCA

CN Barium gallium indium lanthanum oxide (Ba_{1.8}GaInLa_{0.2}O_{5.1}) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	5.1	17778-80-2
In	1	7440-74-6
Ga	1	7440-55-3
Ba	1.8	7440-39-3
La	0.2	7439-91-0

RN 265096-40-0 HCA

CN Barium gallium indium lanthanum oxide (Ba_{1.4}GaInLa_{0.605.3}) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	5.3	17778-80-2
In	1	7440-74-6
Ga	1	7440-55-3
Ba	1.4	7440-39-3
La	0.6	7439-91-0

RN 265096-41-1 HCA

CN Barium gallium indium lanthanum oxide (BaGaInLa_{0.5.5}) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	5.5	17778-80-2
In	1	7440-74-6
Ga	1	7440-55-3
Ba	1	7440-39-3
La	1	7439-91-0

L64 ANSWER 4 OF 6 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

132:267541 Intermediate temperature solid oxide fuel cells using LaGaO₃ electrolyte II. Improvement of oxide ion conductivity and power density by doping Fe for Ga site of LaGaO₃. Ishihara, Tatsumi; Shibayama, Takaaki; Honda, Miho; Nishiguchi, Hiroyasu; Takita, Yusaku (Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Oita University, Oita, 870-1192, Japan). Journal of the Electrochemical Society, 147(4), 1332-1337 (English) 2000. CODEN: JESQAN. ISSN: 0013-4651. Publisher: Electrochemical Society.

AB Effects of small amts. of Fe doping for Ga site in LaGaO₃-based oxide on oxide ion conductivity is investigated in this study. It is found that doping a small amount of Fe is effective for improving the oxide ion conductivity in La_{0.8}Sr_{0.2}Ga_{0.8}Mg_{0.2}O₃ (LSGM). The highest oxide ion conductivity was exhibited at x = 0.03 in La_{0.8}Sr_{0.2}Ga_{0.8}Mg_{0.2-x}Fe_xO₃ among the Fe-doped samples. ESR (ESR) measurements suggest that Fe is trivalent in LaGaO₃ lattice. The application of the Fe-doped LaGaO₃-based oxide for the electrolyte of solid oxide fuel cell was further investigated. Power d. of the solid oxide fuel cell was increased by using Fe-doped LSGM for electrolyte. This can be explained by the decrease in elec. resistance loss by improving the oxide ion conductivity

A maximum power d. close to 700 mW/cm² was obtained at 1073 K on the cell using 0.5 mm thick La_{0.8}Sr_{0.2}Ga_{0.8}Mg_{0.17}Fe_{0.03}O₃ (LSGMF) and O₂ as the electrolyte and the oxidant, resp. Therefore, close to the theor. open-circuit potential was exhibited by the LSGMF cell. On the other hand, the power d. was slightly smaller than that of the cell using Co-doped LSGM as electrolyte, especially, at temps. lower than 973 K. This may result from the large activation energy for ion conductivity. However, the power d. of the LSGMF cell was higher than that of the LSGM cell. Therefore, LSGM doped with a small amount of Fe is a promising electrolyte similar to Co-doped LSGM for the intermediate solid oxide fuel cell.

- CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)
Section cross-reference(s): 57, 72, 76
- ST solid oxide fuel cell electrolyte; lanthanum gallate iron doped electrolyte
- IT Crystal structure
Fuel cell electrolytes
Ionic conductivity
Solid state fuel cells
(intermediate temperature solid oxide fuel cells using LaGaO₃ electrolyte with improved conductivity and power d. by doping Fe for Ga site)
- IT 12160-53-1, Gallium lanthanum oxide [GaLaO₃] 12183-33-4, Gallium Lanthanum strontium oxide galasro4 59989-70-7, Cobalt samarium strontium oxide cosm0.5sr0.5o3 165900-07-2, Gallium Lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide ga0.8la0.8mg0.2sr0.2o3 203735-99-3 220667-93-6 220668-20-2 220668-22-4 220668-23-5
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(intermediate temperature solid oxide fuel cells using LaGaO₃ electrolyte with improved conductivity and power d. by doping Fe for Ga site)
- IT 12183-33-4, Gallium Lanthanum strontium oxide galasro4 165900-07-2, Gallium Lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide ga0.8la0.8mg0.2sr0.2o3 203735-99-3 220667-93-6 220668-20-2 220668-22-4 220668-23-5
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(intermediate temperature solid oxide fuel cells using LaGaO₃ electrolyte with improved conductivity and power d. by doping Fe for Ga site)
- RN 12183-33-4 HCA
- CN Gallium lanthanum strontium oxide (GaLaSrO₄) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component
		Registry Number
O	4	17778-80-2
Ga	1	7440-55-3
Sr	1	7440-24-6
La	1	7439-91-0

RN 165900-07-2 HCA

CN Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Ga_{0.8}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.2}Sr_{0.2}O₃) (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component
		Registry Number

O		3		17778-80-2
Ga		0.8		7440-55-3
Sr		0.2		7440-24-6
Mg		0.2		7439-95-4
La		0.8		7439-91-0

RN 203735-99-3 HCA

CN Gallium iron lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Ga0.8Fe0.1La0.8Mg0.1Sr0.2O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component		Ratio		Component Registry Number
=====				
O		3		17778-80-2
Ga		0.8		7440-55-3
Sr		0.2		7440-24-6
Mg		0.1		7439-95-4
La		0.8		7439-91-0
Fe		0.1		7439-89-6

RN 220667-93-6 HCA

CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Co0.08Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.12Sr0.2O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component		Ratio		Component Registry Number
=====				
O		3		17778-80-2
Ga		0.8		7440-55-3
Co		0.08		7440-48-4
Sr		0.2		7440-24-6
Mg		0.12		7439-95-4
La		0.8		7439-91-0

RN 220668-20-2 HCA

CN Gallium iron lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Ga0.8Fe0.03La0.8Mg0.17Sr0.2O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component		Ratio		Component Registry Number
=====				
O		3		17778-80-2
Ga		0.8		7440-55-3
Sr		0.2		7440-24-6
Mg		0.17		7439-95-4
La		0.8		7439-91-0
Fe		0.03		7439-89-6

RN 220668-22-4 HCA

CN Gallium iron lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Ga0.8Fe0.05La0.8Mg0.15Sr0.2O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component		Ratio		Component Registry Number
=====				
O		3		17778-80-2
Ga		0.8		7440-55-3
Sr		0.2		7440-24-6

Mg		0.15		7439-95-4
La		0.8		7439-91-0
Fe		0.05		7439-89-6

RN 220668-23-5 HCA

CN Gallium iron lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Ga_{0.8}Fe_{0.15}La_{0.8}Mg_{0.05}Sr_{0.203}) (9CI) [CA INDEX NAME]

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.05	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0
Fe	0.15	7439-89-6

L64 ANSWER 5 OF 6 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

132:126443 Oxygen ion conductivity and power density of

LaGaO₃ alternative electrolytes for ceramic fuel

cell. Choi, Soon Mok; Lee, Ki Tae; Kim, Ki Young; Kim, Shin; Lee, Hong Lim (Department of Ceramic Engineering, Yonsei University, Seoul, 120-749, S. Korea). Yoop Hakhoechi, 36(9), 909-914 (Korean) 1999
. CODEN: YPHJAP. ISSN: 0372-7807. Publisher: Korean Ceramic Society.

AB La_{0.9}Ba_{0.1}Ga_{0.8}Mg_{0.202}.85, an alternative electrolyte candidate of ceramic fuel cell, exhibited very high oxygen ion conductivity of > 0.1 S/cm at 800°C. The maximum power d. of the single cell of Ni anode/La_{0.9}Ba_{0.1}Ga_{0.8}Mg_{0.202}.85/Sr_{0.5}CoO₃-8 cathode system was measured as 0.15 W/cm² at 1000°C.

CC 57-2 (Ceramics)

Section cross-reference(s): 52, 76

ST lanthanum gallate solid electrolyte property ceramic fuel cell

IT Fuel cells

{ceramic; oxygen ion conductivity and power d. of LaGaO₃ solid electrolyte for ceramic fuel cell}

IT Solid electrolytes

{lanthanum gallate; oxygen ion conductivity and power d. of LaGaO₃ solid electrolyte for ceramic fuel cell}

IT Ionic conductivity

{oxygen ion conductivity and power d. of LaGaO₃ solid electrolyte for ceramic fuel cell}

IT 7440-02-0, Nickel, processes

RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

{anode, fuel cell; oxygen ion conductivity and power d. of LaGaO₃ solid electrolyte for ceramic fuel cell}

IT 59989-70-7D, Cobalt samarium strontium oxide CoSm_{0.5}Sr_{0.503}, oxygen-deficient

RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

{cathode, fuel cell; oxygen ion conductivity and power d. of LaGaO₃ solid electrolyte for

ceramic fuel cell)

IT 256369-55-8, Barium gallium lanthanum magnesium oxide
(Ba0.1Ga0.8La0.9Mg0.2O2.85)
RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(electrolyte, fuel cell; oxygen ion conductivity and power d. of LaGaO3 solid electrolyte for ceramic fuel cell)

IT 256369-55-8, Barium gallium lanthanum magnesium oxide
(Ba0.1Ga0.8La0.9Mg0.2O2.85)
RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(electrolyte, fuel cell; oxygen ion conductivity and power d. of LaGaO3 solid electrolyte for ceramic fuel cell)

RN 256369-55-8 HCA

CN 256369-55-8 HCA
(CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component	Registry Number
O	2.85		17778-80-2
Ga	0.8		7440-55-3
Ba	0.1		7440-39-3
Mg	0.2		7439-95-4
La	0.9		7439-91-0

L64 ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

131:34657 Structure and conducting properties of La1-xSrxCoO3-8 films.
Chen, X.; Wu, N. J.; Ignatiev, A. (Space Vacuum Epitaxy Center and Texas Center for Superconductivity, University of Houston, Houston, TX, 77024-5507, USA). Journal of the European Ceramic Society, 19(6-7), 819-822 (English) 1999. CODEN: JECSEB. ISSN: 0955-2219. Publisher: Elsevier Science Ltd..

AB La1-xSrxCoO3-8 (LSCO) films have been deposited on LaAlO3 (LAO), La1-8SrxGa1-yMgyO3-8/LaAlO3 (LSGM/LAO) and yttria-stabilized zirconia (YSZ) substrates by pulsed laser deposition (PLD) for application to thin film solid oxide fuel cell cathodes. The optimum conditions for deposition were determined for the different substrates in an ambient of 80-310 mtorr oxygen pressure and at a substrate temperature range of 450 to 750 °C. The films structures were analyzed by XRD, RBS and SEM. Epitaxial LSCO films were grown with (110) preferred orientation on YSZ, and with (100) orientation on LAO and LSGM/LAO. The elec. resistivity of the epitaxial LSCO films ranged from 10-2 to 10-4 Ω cm, depending on the deposition temperature and substrate. The ionic conducting behavior of the LSCO film on YSZ was investigated by impedance measurement.

CC 57-2 (Ceramics)

Section cross-reference(s): 52, 76

ST structure elec cond cobalt lanthanum strontium oxide film; fuel cell cathode cobalt lanthanum strontium oxide film; orientation cobalt lanthanum strontium oxide film pulsed laser deposition

IT Films
Films

(ceramic, cobalt lanthanum strontium oxide; structure and conducting properties of La1-xSrxCoO3-8 films deposited on

- ceramic substrates by pulsed laser deposition for use as fuel cell cathodes)
- IT Ceramics
Ceramics
(films, cobalt lanthanum strontium oxide; structure and conducting properties of La1-xSrxCoO3-8 films deposited on ceramic substrates by pulsed laser deposition for use as fuel cell cathodes)
- IT Vapor deposition process
(pulsed laser; structure and conducting properties of La1-xSrxCoO3-8 films deposited on ceramic substrates by pulsed laser deposition for use as fuel cell cathodes)
- IT Crystal orientation
Electric resistance
Epitaxy
Fuel cell cathodes
Ionic conductivity
(structure and conducting properties of La1-xSrxCoO3-8 films deposited on ceramic substrates by pulsed laser deposition for use as fuel cell cathodes)
- IT Ceramics
(substrates; structure and conducting properties of La1-xSrxCoO3-8 films deposited on ceramic substrates by pulsed laser deposition for use as fuel cell cathodes)
- IT 108729-85-70, Cobalt lanthanum strontium oxide (CoLa0-1Sr0-1O3), oxygen-deficient
RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(films; structure and conducting properties of La1-xSrxCoO3-8 films deposited on ceramic substrates by pulsed laser deposition for use as fuel cell cathodes)
- IT 12003-65-5, Aluminum lanthanum oxide (AlLaO3) 64417-98-7, Yttrium zirconium oxide
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(substrate; structure and conducting properties of La1-xSrxCoO3-8 films deposited on ceramic substrates by pulsed laser deposition for use as fuel cell cathodes)
- IT 208116-16-9, Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(substrates; structure and conducting properties of La1-xSrxCoO3-8 films deposited on ceramic substrates by pulsed laser deposition for use as fuel cell cathodes)
- IT 1314-23-4, Zirconia, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(yttria-stabilized, substrate; structure and conducting properties of La1-xSrxCoO3-8 films deposited on ceramic substrates by pulsed laser deposition for use as fuel cell cathodes)
- IT 1314-36-9, Yttria, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(zirconia stabilized by, substrate; structure and conducting properties of La1-xSrxCoO3-8 films deposited on ceramic substrates by pulsed laser deposition for use as fuel cell cathodes)
- IT 208116-16-9, Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (substrates; structure and conducting properties of
 La_{1-x}Sr_xCoO_{3-δ} films deposited on ceramic substrates by
 pulsed laser deposition for use as **fuel cell**
 cathodes)

RN 208116-16-9 HCA

CN Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	x	17778-80-2
Ga	x	7440-55-3
Sr	x	7440-24-6
Mg	x	7439-95-4
La	x	7439-91-0

=> d L88 1-3 cbib abs hitind hitstr

L88 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

138:172788 Oxygen ion conducting materials. Vaughey, John; Krumpelt, Michael;
 Wang, Xiaoping; Carter, J. David (University of Chicago, USA). U.S. US
 6521202 B1 20030218, 6 pp. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US
 1999-344859 19990628.

AB An oxygen ion conducting **ceramic oxide** that has applications in
 industry including **fuel cells**, **oxygen**
pumps, **oxygen sensors**, and separation membranes.

The material is based on the idea that substituting a dopant into the host
perovskite lattice of (La,Sr)MnO₃ that prefers a coordination number
 lower than 6 will induce oxygen ion vacancies to form in the lattice.
 Because the oxygen ion conductivity of (La,Sr)MnO₃ is low over a large
 temperature

range, the material exhibits a high overpotential when used. The
 inclusion of oxygen vacancies into the lattice by doping the material was
 found to maintain the desirable properties of (La,Sr)MnO₃, while
 significantly decreasing the exptl. observed overpotential. The material is
 especially suitable for solid oxide **fuel cell** cathodes.

IC ICM C01G045-12

ICS B01J023-00; B01J023-32; H01M004-50; H01M004-42

NCL 423599000; 502303000; 502324000; 429220000; 429223000; 429224000;
 429229000

CC 49-4 (Industrial Inorganic Chemicals)

Section cross-reference(s): 52

ST doped **perovskite** oxygen ion conductor

IT **Fuel cells**

Perovskite-type crystals
 (oxygen ion conducting materials based on doped **perovskite**
 which are suitable for solid oxide **fuel cell**
 cathodes, oxygen sensors, and separation membranes)

IT **Gas sensors**

Pumps
 (oxygen; oxygen ion conducting materials based on
 doped **perovskite** which are suitable for solid oxide
fuel cell cathodes, oxygen sensors, and
 separation membranes)

IT **Membranes**, nonbiological

- (separation; oxygen ion conducting materials based on doped perovskite which are suitable for solid oxide fuel cell cathodes, oxygen sensors, and separation membranes)
- IT Fuel cell cathodes
(solid oxide; oxygen ion conducting materials based on doped perovskite which are suitable for solid oxide fuel cell cathodes, oxygen sensors, and separation membranes)
- IT 7440-24-6, Strontium, uses 7440-70-2, Calcium, uses RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(dopant for lanthanum; oxygen ion conducting materials based on doped perovskite which are suitable for solid oxide fuel cell cathodes, oxygen sensors, and separation membranes)
- IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses 7440-02-0, Nickel, uses 7440-50-8, Copper, uses 7440-55-3, Gallium, uses 7440-66-6, Zinc, uses RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(dopant for manganese; oxygen ion conducting materials based on doped perovskite which are suitable for solid oxide fuel cell cathodes, oxygen sensors, and separation membranes)
- IT 12031-12-8, Lanthanum manganese oxide (LaMnO₃)
124607-16-5, Lanthanum manganese strontium oxide (La_{0.79}MnSr_{0.203})
497221-32-6, Lanthanum manganese strontium oxide (La_{0.54}MnSr_{0.4503})
497221-33-7, Lanthanum manganese strontium oxide (La_{0.59}MnSr_{0.403})
497221-34-8D, oxygen-deficient
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(oxygen ion conducting materials based on doped perovskite which are suitable for solid oxide fuel cell cathodes, oxygen sensors, and separation membranes)
- IT 497221-34-8D, oxygen-deficient
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(oxygen ion conducting materials based on doped perovskite which are suitable for solid oxide fuel cell cathodes, oxygen sensors, and separation membranes)
- RN 497221-34-8 HCA
- CN Gallium lanthanum manganese strontium oxide (Ga_{0.05}La_{0.54}Mn_{0.95}Sr_{0.4503}) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component
		Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.05	7440-55-3
Sr	0.45	7440-24-6
Mn	0.95	7439-96-5
La	0.54	7439-91-0

L88 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

- 133:197296 Perovskite-type mixed ionic conductor and device therefrom. Taniguchi, Noboru (Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan). Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 1029837 A2 20000823, 18 pp.
DESIGNATED STATES: R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IL, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO. (English). CODEN: EPXKDW.
APPLICATION: EP 2000-301251 20000217. PRIORITY: JP 1999-38369 19990217.
- AB The mixed ionic conductor with an ion conductive oxide has a perovskite structure, e.g. of the formula Ba_{1-x}(Ce_{1-x}M₁)_{1-x}La_xO_{3-δ}, where M₁ is ≥1 of trivalent rare earth element other than Ce; L is ≥1 of element selected from Zr, Ti, V, Nb, Cr, Mo, W, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Ag, Au, Pd, Pt, Bi, Sb, Sn, Pb and

No

Ge; with $0.9 \leq a \leq 1$; $0.16 \leq b \leq 0.26$; $0.01 \leq c \leq 0.1$; and $(2b-2a)/2 \leq a < 1.5$.

Such a mixed ionic conductor has not only the necessary conductivity for electrochem. devices such as fuel cells, but also superior moisture resistance.

IC ICM C04B035-46

ICS H01M008-12; G01N027-12

CC 57-2 (Ceramics)

Section cross-reference(s): 52, 76

ST perovskite mixed ionic conductor fuel cell

IT Ceramics

Fuel cells

Gas sensors

Ionic conductors

(perovskite-type mixed ionic conductors for fuel cells and gas sensors)

IT 12194-71-7, Perovskite 120805-25-6D, Barium tin zirconium oxide (BaSn0.32r0.703), oxygen-deficient 140883-54-1D, Barium ytterbium zirconium oxide (BaYb0.052r0.9503), oxygen-deficient 143961-37-9D, Barium yttrium zirconium oxide (BaY0.22r0.803), oxygen-deficient 144378-46-1D, Barium cerium gadolinium oxide (BaCe0.8Gd0.203), oxygen-deficient 176794-69-7D, Barium praseodymium zirconium oxide (BaPr0.052r0.9503), oxygen-deficient 176794-70-0D, Barium tin zirconium oxide (BaSn0.252r0.7503), oxygen-deficient 188016-29-7D, Barium gallium zirconium oxide (BaGa0.22r0.803), oxygen-deficient 188016-32-2D, Barium indium zirconium oxide (BaIn0.22r0.803), oxygen-deficient 199537-54-7D, Barium cerium gadolinium oxide (Ba0.9Ce0.8Gd0.203), oxygen-deficient 199537-57-0D, Barium cerium gadolinium oxide (Ba0.98Ce0.8Gd0.203), oxygen-deficient 288864-49-3D, Barium cerium indium zirconium oxide (BaCe0.6In0.12r0.303), oxygen-deficient 288864-50-6D, Barium cerium gadolinium oxide (Ba0.94Ce0.8Gd0.203), oxygen-deficient 288864-51-7D, Barium cerium gadolinium zirconium oxide (BaCe0.8Gd0.22r0.0103), oxygen-deficient 288864-52-8D, Barium cerium gadolinium zirconium oxide (BaCe0.8Gd0.22r0.0403), oxygen-deficient 288864-53-9D, Barium cerium gadolinium zirconium oxide (BaCe0.8Gd0.22r0.0603), oxygen-deficient 288864-54-0D, Barium cerium gadolinium zirconium oxide (BaCe0.8Gd0.22r0.103), oxygen-deficient 288864-55-1D, Barium cerium gadolinium zirconium oxide (BaCe0.8Gd0.22r0.1103), oxygen-deficient 288864-56-2D, Barium cerium gadolinium zirconium oxide (BaCe0.8Gd0.22r0.1503), oxygen-deficient 288864-57-3D, Barium cerium gadolinium zirconium oxide (Ba0.99Ce0.8Gd0.22r0.0103), oxygen-deficient 288864-58-4D, Barium cerium gadolinium zirconium oxide (Ba0.99Ce0.8Gd0.22r0.0403), oxygen-deficient 288864-59-5D, Barium cerium gadolinium zirconium oxide (Ba0.99Ce0.8Gd0.22r0.0603), oxygen-deficient 288864-60-8D, Barium cerium gadolinium zirconium oxide (Ba0.99Ce0.8Gd0.22r0.103), oxygen-deficient 288864-61-9D, Barium cerium gadolinium zirconium oxide (Ba0.99Ce0.8Gd0.22r0.1103), oxygen-deficient 288864-62-0D, Barium cerium gadolinium zirconium oxide (Ba0.98Ce0.8Gd0.22r0.0103), oxygen-deficient 288864-63-1D, Barium cerium gadolinium zirconium oxide (Ba0.98Ce0.8Gd0.22r0.0403), oxygen-deficient 288864-64-2D, Barium cerium gadolinium zirconium oxide (Ba0.98Ce0.8Gd0.22r0.0603), oxygen-deficient 288864-65-3D, Barium cerium gadolinium zirconium oxide (Ba0.98Ce0.8Gd0.22r0.103), oxygen-deficient 288864-66-4D, Barium cerium gadolinium zirconium oxide (Ba0.98Ce0.8Gd0.22r0.1103), oxygen-deficient 288864-67-5D, Barium cerium gadolinium zirconium oxide (Ba0.9Ce0.8Gd0.22r0.0103), oxygen-deficient 288864-68-6D, Barium cerium gadolinium zirconium oxide (Ba0.9Ce0.8Gd0.22r0.0403), oxygen-deficient 288864-69-7D, Barium cerium

288865-10-1D, Barium cerium gadolinium titanium oxide (Ba_{0.99}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.12}Ti_{0.10}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-11-2D, Barium cerium gadolinium titanium oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}Ti_{0.04}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-12-3D, Barium cerium gadolinium titanium oxide (Ba_{0.9}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}Ti_{0.10}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-13-4D, Barium cerium gadolinium titanium oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.16}Ti_{0.04}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-14-5D, Barium bismuth cerium gadolinium oxide (Ba_{0.99}Bi_{0.01}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-15-6D, Barium bismuth cerium gadolinium oxide (Ba_{0.99}Bi_{0.1}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-16-7D, Barium bismuth cerium gadolinium oxide (Ba_{0.98}Bi_{0.04}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-17-8D, Barium bismuth cerium gadolinium oxide (Ba_{0.9}Bi_{0.1}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-18-9D, Barium bismuth cerium gadolinium oxide (Ba_{0.98}Bi_{0.04}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.16}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-19-0D, Barium cerium gadolinium lead oxide (Ba_{0.99}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}Pb_{0.01}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-20-3D, Barium cerium gadolinium lead oxide (Ba_{0.99}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}Pb_{0.1}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-21-4D, Barium cerium gadolinium lead oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}Pb_{0.04}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-22-5D, Barium cerium gadolinium lead oxide (Ba_{0.9}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}Pb_{0.1}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-23-6D, Barium cerium gadolinium lead oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.16}Pb_{0.04}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-24-7D, Barium cerium gadolinium gallium oxide (Ba_{0.99}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}Ga_{0.01}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-25-8D, Barium cerium gadolinium gallium oxide (Ba_{0.99}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}Ga_{0.1}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-26-9D, Barium cerium gadolinium gallium oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}Ga_{0.04}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-27-0D, Barium cerium gadolinium gallium oxide (Ba_{0.9}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}Ga_{0.1}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-28-1D, Barium cerium gadolinium gallium oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.16}Ga_{0.04}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-29-2D, Barium cerium gadolinium vanadium oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}V_{0.04}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-30-5D, Barium cerium gadolinium neodymium oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}Nd_{0.04}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-31-6D, Barium cerium chromium gadolinium oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Cr_{0.04}Gd_{0.2}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-32-7D, oxygen-deficient 288865-33-8D, Barium cerium gadolinium tungsten oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}W_{0.04}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-34-9D, Barium cerium gadolinium iron oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}Fe_{0.04}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-35-0D, Barium cerium cobalt gadolinium oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Co_{0.04}Gd_{0.2}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-36-1D, Barium cerium gadolinium nickel oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}Ni_{0.04}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-37-2D, Barium cerium copper gadolinium oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Cu_{0.04}Gd_{0.2}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-38-3D, Barium cerium gadolinium silver oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Ag_{0.04}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-39-4D, Barium cerium gadolinium gold oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Au_{0.04}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-40-7D, Barium cerium gadolinium palladium oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}Pd_{0.04}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-41-8D, Barium cerium gadolinium platinum oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}Pt_{0.04}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-42-9D, Antimony barium cerium gadolinium oxide (Sb_{0.04}Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-43-0D, Barium cerium gadolinium tin oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.2}Sn_{0.04}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-44-1D, Barium yttrium zirconium oxide (BaY_{0.16}Zr_{0.84}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-45-2D, Barium yttrium zirconium oxide (BaY_{0.25}Zr_{0.75}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-46-3D, Barium yttrium zirconium oxide (BaY_{0.32}Zr_{0.70}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-47-4D, Barium yttrium zirconium oxide (BaY_{0.35}Zr_{0.65}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-48-5D, Barium indium zirconium oxide (BaIn_{0.32}Zr_{0.70}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-49-6D, Barium gadolinium zirconium oxide (BaGd_{0.05}Zr_{0.95}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-50-9D, Barium gadolinium

[BaCe_{0.01}Gd_{0.29}Zr_{0.70}], oxygen-deficient 288865-96-3D, Barium cerium dysprosium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.05}Dy_{0.15}Zr_{0.80}), oxygen-deficient 288865-97-4D, Barium cerium lanthanum zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.4}La_{0.2}Zr_{0.4}), oxygen-deficient 288865-98-5D, Barium bismuth cerium zirconium oxide (BaBi_{0.05}Ce_{0.4}Zr_{0.65}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-99-6D, oxygen-deficient 288866-01-3D, oxygen-deficient 288866-02-4D, Barium cerium neodymium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.2}Nd_{0.1}Zr_{0.7}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-04-6D, Barium cerium neodymium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.4}Nd_{0.05}Zr_{0.45}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-05-7D, Barium cerium neodymium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.4}Nd_{0.2}Zr_{0.4}), oxygen-deficient 288866-06-8D, Barium cerium promethium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.4}Pm_{0.2}Zr_{0.4}), oxygen-deficient 288866-08-0D, Barium cerium promethium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.4}Pm_{0.1}Zr_{0.5}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-10-4D, Barium cerium samarium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.4}Sm_{0.1}Zr_{0.5}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-12-6D, Barium cerium samarium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.1}Sm_{0.2}Zr_{0.7}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-14-8D, Barium cerium europium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.4}Eu_{0.2}Zr_{0.4}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-15-9D, Barium cerium europium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.4}Eu_{0.1}Zr_{0.5}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-16-0D, Barium cerium terbium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.4}Tb_{0.05}Zr_{0.55}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-17-1D, Barium cerium zirconium hydroxide oxide (BaCe_{0.05}Zr_{0.95}(OH)_{0.15}O_{2.85}), oxygen-deficient 288866-18-2D, Barium cerium thulium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.5}Tm_{0.15}Zr_{0.35}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-19-3D, Barium cerium gallium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.4}Ga_{0.2}Zr_{0.4}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-20-6D, Barium cerium gallium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.05}Ga_{0.25}Zr_{0.70}), oxygen-deficient 288866-21-7D, Barium cerium tin zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.15}Sn_{0.1}Zr_{0.80}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-22-8D, Barium cerium tin zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.05}Sn_{0.2}Zr_{0.75}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-23-9D, Antimony barium cerium zirconium oxide (Sb_{0.2}BaCe_{0.4}Zr_{0.4}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-24-0D, Barium cerium indium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.4}In_{0.2}Zr_{0.4}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-25-1D, Barium cerium indium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.2}In_{0.2}Zr_{0.6}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-26-2D, Barium cerium indium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.4}In_{0.1}Zr_{0.5}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-27-3D, Barium cerium indium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.5}In_{0.1}Zr_{0.4}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-28-4D, Barium cerium indium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.5}In_{0.2}Zr_{0.3}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-29-5D, Barium cerium indium zirconium oxide (Ba_{0.99}Ce_{0.4}In_{0.2}Zr_{0.4}O₃), oxygen-deficient

RI: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(perovskite-type mixed ionic conductors for fuel cells and gas sensors)

IT 288865-24-7D, Barium cerium gadolinium gallium oxide (Ba_{0.99}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.26}Ga_{0.01}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-25-8D, Barium cerium gadolinium gallium oxide (Ba_{0.99}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.26}Ga_{0.01}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-26-9D, Barium cerium gadolinium gallium oxide (Ba_{0.99}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.26}Ga_{0.04}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-27-0D, Barium cerium gadolinium gallium oxide (Ba_{0.99}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.26}Ga_{0.01}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288865-28-1D, Barium cerium gadolinium gallium oxide (Ba_{0.98}Ce_{0.86}Gd_{0.16}Ga_{0.04}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-19-3D, Barium cerium gallium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.4}Ga_{0.2}Zr_{0.4}O₃), oxygen-deficient 288866-20-6D, Barium cerium gallium zirconium oxide (BaCe_{0.05}Ga_{0.25}Zr_{0.70}O₃), oxygen-deficient

RI: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(perovskite-type mixed ionic conductors for fuel cells and gas sensors)

RN 288865-24-7 HCA

CN Barium cerium gadolinium gallium oxide (Ba0.99Ce0.8Gd0.2Ga0.01O3) (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.01	7440-55-3
Gd	0.2	7440-54-2
Ce	0.8	7440-45-1
Ba	0.99	7440-39-3

RN 288865-25-8 HCA

CN Barium cerium gadolinium gallium oxide (Ba0.99Ce0.8Gd0.2Ga0.1O3) (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.1	7440-55-3
Gd	0.2	7440-54-2
Ce	0.8	7440-45-1
Ba	0.99	7440-39-3

RN 288865-26-9 HCA

CN Barium cerium gadolinium gallium oxide (Ba0.98Ce0.8Gd0.2Ga0.04O3) (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.04	7440-55-3
Gd	0.2	7440-54-2
Ce	0.8	7440-45-1
Ba	0.98	7440-39-3

RN 288865-27-0 HCA

CN Barium cerium gadolinium gallium oxide (Ba0.9Ce0.8Gd0.2Ga0.1O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.1	7440-55-3
Gd	0.2	7440-54-2
Ce	0.8	7440-45-1
Ba	0.9	7440-39-3

RN 288865-28-1 HCA

CN Barium cerium gadolinium gallium oxide (Ba0.98Ce0.8Gd0.16Ga0.04O3) (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
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Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.04	7440-55-3
Gd	0.16	7440-54-2
Ce	0.8	7440-45-1
Ba	0.98	7440-39-3

RN 288866-19-3 HCA

CN Barium cerium gallium zirconium oxide (BaCe0.4Ga0.2Zr0.4O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Zr	0.4	7440-67-7
Ga	0.2	7440-55-3
Ce	0.4	7440-45-1
Ba	1	7440-39-3

RN 288866-20-6 HCA

CN Barium cerium gallium zirconium oxide (BaCe0.05Ga0.25Zr0.7O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Zr	0.7	7440-67-7
Ga	0.25	7440-55-3
Ce	0.05	7440-45-1
Ba	1	7440-39-3

L88 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

130:184527 Rare earth-gallate-type mixed metal oxides with perovskite structure as novel electrically conducting oxides. Ishihara, Tatsumi; Takita, Yusaku (Mitsubishi Materials Corp., Japan). Ger. Offen. DE 19839382 Al 19990304, 22 pp. (German). CODEN: GWXXBX. APPLICATION: DE 1998-19839382 19980831. PRIORITY: JP 1997-234838 19970829; JP 1998-79583 19980326; JP 1998-81185 19980327.

AB Oxide conductors were described with the following composition: $\text{Ln}_1\text{-xAl}_x\text{Ga}_1\text{-a-zB}_2\text{ZrO}_3$, in which: (1) Ln is 1, 2, or more elements chosen from the group La, Ce, Pr, Nd, and Sm, (2) A is 1, 2, or more elements chosen from the group Sr, Ca, and Ba, (3) B1 is 1, 2, or more elements chosen from the group Mg, Al, and In, (4) B2 is 1, 2, or more elements chosen from the group Co, Fe, Ni, and Cu, and (5) $x = 0.05-0.3$; $a = 0-0.29$; $z = 0.01-0.3$; and $a + z = 0.025-0.3$. A preferred oxide is of general formula $\text{La}_1\text{-xSr}_x\text{Ga}_1\text{-a-zMg}_y\text{Fe}_z\text{O}_3$, in which $x = 0.1-0.3$, $a = 0.025-0.29$, $z = 0.01-0.15$, and $a + z = 0.35-0.3$. These oxide conductors are of the rare earth gallate type with a perovskite structure, they have a very high oxide or mixed oxide elec. conductivity without being significantly influenced by the oxygen partial pressure, and can be effectively used as electrolytes of fuel cells, (e.g., in the air electrode of a fuel cell), in a gas sensor (such as an oxygen sensor), in an oxygen-separating film (such as in an electrochem. oxygen pump), and in gas separation membranes.

IC ICM C01G001-02
 ICS H01M004-86; B01D053-22; G01N027-407
 CC 49-4 (Industrial Inorganic Chemicals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 51, 72
 ST oxygen pumping mixed oxide solid electrolyte; rare earth transition metal mixed oxide electrolyte; perovskite rare earth mixed oxide solid electrolyte; gas sensor mixed oxide solid electrolyte; fuel cell mixed oxide solid electrolyte
 IT Solid electrolyte gas sensors
 Solid state fuel cells
 (solid electrolytes for; rare earth-gallate-type mixed metal oxides with perovskite structure as novel elec. conducting oxides)
 IT 165900-07-2P, Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.2Sr0.2O3 203735-99-3P, Gallium iron lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Ga0.8Fe0.1La0.8Mg0.1Sr0.2O3) 203736-00-9P, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Co0.1Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.1Sr0.2O3) 203736-01-0P, Gallium lanthanum magnesium nickel strontium oxide (Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.1Ni0.1Sr0.2O3) 203736-02-1P, Copper gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Cu0.1Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.1Sr0.2O3) 203736-03-2P, Gallium lanthanum magnesium manganese strontium oxide (Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.1Mn0.1Sr0.2O3) 203736-04-3P 220667-93-6P 220667-95-8P 220667-97-0P 220667-99-2P 220668-01-9P 220668-02-0P 220668-03-1P 220668-05-3P 220668-07-5P 220668-08-6P 220668-10-0P 220668-11-1P 220668-13-3P 220668-14-4P 220668-17-7P 220668-19-9P 220668-20-2P 220668-22-4P 220668-23-5P
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (perovskite, electrolyte; rare earth-gallate-type mixed metal oxides with perovskite structure as novel elec. conducting oxides)
 IT 165900-07-2P, Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.2Sr0.2O3 203735-99-3P, Gallium iron lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Ga0.8Fe0.1La0.8Mg0.1Sr0.2O3) 203736-00-9P, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Co0.1Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.1Sr0.2O3) 203736-01-0P, Gallium lanthanum magnesium nickel strontium oxide (Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.1Ni0.1Sr0.2O3) 203736-02-1P, Copper gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Cu0.1Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.1Sr0.2O3) 203736-03-2P, Gallium lanthanum magnesium manganese strontium oxide (Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.1Mn0.1Sr0.2O3) 203736-04-3P 220667-93-6P 220667-95-8P 220667-97-0P 220667-99-2P 220668-01-9P 220668-02-0P 220668-03-1P 220668-05-3P 220668-07-5P 220668-08-6P 220668-10-0P 220668-11-1P 220668-13-3P 220668-14-4P 220668-17-7P 220668-19-9P 220668-20-2P 220668-22-4P 220668-23-5P
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (perovskite, electrolyte; rare earth-gallate-type mixed metal oxides with perovskite structure as novel elec. conducting oxides)
 RN 165900-07-2 CA
 CN Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.2Sr0.2O3) (CA INDEX M.C.IE)

Component	Ratio	Component
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		Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.2	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

RN 203735-99-3 HCA

CN Gallium iron lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Ga0.8Fe0.1La0.8Mg0.1Sr0.2O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.1	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0
Fe	0.1	7439-89-6

RN 203736-00-9 CA

CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Co0.1Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.1Sr0.2O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.1	7440-48-4
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.1	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

RN 203736-01-0 HCA

CN Gallium lanthanum magnesium nickel strontium oxide
(Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.1Ni0.1Sr0.2O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Ni	0.1	7440-02-0
Mg	0.1	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0

RN 203736-02-1 HCA

CN Copper gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Cu0.1Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.1Sr0.2O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2

Ga		0.8		7440-55-3
Cu		0.1		7440-50-8
Sr		0.2		7440-24-6
Mg		0.1		7439-95-4
La		0.8		7439-91-0

RN 203736-03-2 HCA

CN Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.1Mn0.1Sr0.2O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component		Ratio		Component Registry Number
O		3		17778-80-2
Ga		0.8		7440-55-3
Sr		0.2		7440-24-6
Mn		0.1		7439-96-5
Mg		0.1		7439-95-4
La		0.8		7439-91-0

RN 203736-04-3 HCA

CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Co0.08Ga0.8La0.9Mg0.12Sr0.1O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component		Ratio		Component Registry Number
O		3		17778-80-2
Ga		0.8		7440-55-3
Co		0.08		7440-48-4
Sr		0.1		7440-24-6
Mg		0.12		7439-95-4
La		0.9		7439-91-0

RN 220667-93-6 HCA

CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Co0.08Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.12Sr0.2O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component		Ratio		Component Registry Number
O		3		17778-80-2
Ga		0.8		7440-55-3
Co		0.08		7440-48-4
Sr		0.2		7440-24-6
Mg		0.12		7439-95-4
La		0.8		7439-91-0

RN 220667-95-8 HCA

CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Co0.08Ga0.8La0.85Mg0.12Sr0.15O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component		Ratio		Component Registry Number
O		3		17778-80-2
Ga		0.8		7440-55-3
Co		0.08		7440-48-4

Sr		0.15		7440-24-6
Mg		0.12		7439-95-4
La		0.85		7439-91-0

RN 220667-97-0 HCA

CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Co0.08Ga0.8La0.75Mg0.12Sr0.25O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component		Ratio		Component Registry Number
O		3		17778-80-2
Ga		0.8		7440-55-3
Co		0.08		7440-48-4
Sr		0.25		7440-24-6
Mg		0.12		7439-95-4
La		0.75		7439-91-0

RN 220667-99-2 HCA

CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Co0.08Ga0.8La0.7Mg0.12Sr0.3O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component		Ratio		Component Registry Number
O		3		17778-80-2
Ga		0.8		7440-55-3
Co		0.08		7440-48-4
Sr		0.3		7440-24-6
Mg		0.12		7439-95-4
La		0.7		7439-91-0

RN 220668-01-9 HCA

CN Cobalt gallium magnesium praseodymium strontium oxide
(Co0.1Ga0.8Mg0.1Pr0.9Sr0.1O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component		Ratio		Component Registry Number
O		3		17778-80-2
Ga		0.8		7440-55-3
Co		0.1		7440-48-4
Sr		0.1		7440-24-6
Pr		0.9		7440-10-0
Mg		0.1		7439-95-4

RN 220668-02-0 HCA

CN Cobalt gallium magnesium neodymium strontium oxide
(Co0.1Ga0.8Mg0.1Nd0.9Sr0.1O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component		Ratio		Component Registry Number
O		3		17778-80-2
Ga		0.8		7440-55-3
Co		0.1		7440-48-4
Sr		0.1		7440-24-6
Nd		0.9		7440-00-8

Mg | 0.1 | 7439-95-4

RN 220668-03-1 HCA

CN Cerium cobalt gallium magnesium strontium oxide
(Ce0.9Co0.1Ga0.8Mg0.1Sr0.1O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.1	7440-48-4
Ce	0.9	7440-45-1
Sr	0.1	7440-24-6
Mg	0.1	7439-95-4

RN 220668-05-3 HCA

CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Co0.1Ga0.8La0.9Mg0.1Sr0.1O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.1	7440-48-4
Sr	0.1	7440-24-6
Mg	0.1	7439-95-4
La	0.9	7439-91-0

RN 220668-07-5 HCA

CN Cobalt gallium magnesium samarium strontium oxide
(Co0.1Ga0.8Mg0.1Sm0.9Sr0.1O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.1	7440-48-4
Sr	0.1	7440-24-6
Sm	0.9	7440-19-9
Mg	0.1	7439-95-4

RN 220668-08-6 HCA

CN Calcium cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium oxide
(Ca0.1Co0.1Ga0.8La0.9Mg0.1O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ca	0.1	7440-70-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.1	7440-48-4
Mg	0.1	7439-95-4
La	0.9	7439-91-0

RN 220668-10-0 HCA
 CN Barium cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium oxide
 (Ba0.1Co0.1Ga0.8La0.9Mg0.1O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.1	7440-48-4
Ba	0.1	7440-39-3
Mg	0.1	7439-95-4
La	0.9	7439-91-0

RN 220668-11-1 HCA
 CN Aluminum cobalt gallium lanthanum strontium oxide
 (Al0.1Co0.1Ga0.8La0.9Sr0.1O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.1	7440-48-4
Sr	0.1	7440-24-6
La	0.9	7439-91-0
Al	0.1	7429-90-5

RN 220668-13-3 HCA
 CN Cobalt gallium indium lanthanum strontium oxide
 (Co0.1Ga0.8In0.1La0.9Sr0.1O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
In	0.1	7440-74-6
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Co	0.1	7440-48-4
Sr	0.1	7440-24-6
La	0.9	7439-91-0

RN 220668-14-4 HCA
 CN Gallium iron lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 (Ga0.8(Fe,Mg)0.2La0.8Sr0.2O3) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0 - 0.2	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0
Fe	0 - 0.2	7439-89-6

RN 220668-17-7 HCA
 CN Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	x	17778-80-2
Ga	x	7440-55-3
Co	x	7440-48-4
Sr	x	7440-24-6
Mg	x	7439-95-4
La	x	7439-91-0

RN 220668-19-5 HCA

CN Gallium iron lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	x	17778-80-2
Ga	x	7440-55-3
Sr	x	7440-24-6
Mg	x	7439-95-4
La	x	7439-91-0
Fe	x	7439-89-6

RN 220668-20-2 HCA

CN Gallium iron lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Ga0.8Fe0.03La0.08Mg0.17Sr0.203) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.17	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0
Fe	0.03	7439-89-6

RN 220668-22-4 HCA

CN Gallium iron lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Ga0.8Fe0.05La0.08Mg0.15Sr0.203) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.15	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0
Fe	0.05	7439-89-6

RN 220668-23-5 HCA

CN Gallium iron lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Ga0.8Fe0.15La0.08Mg0.05Sr0.203) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Component	Ratio	Component Registry Number
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O	3	17778-80-2
Ga	0.8	7440-55-3
Sr	0.2	7440-24-6
Mg	0.05	7439-95-4
La	0.8	7439-91-0
Fe	0.15	7439-89-6

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L89 ANSWER 1 OF 9 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

- 140:7080 Zero emission power generation using an all **perovskite fuel cell**. Kilner, J. A.; Skinner, S. J.; Ishihara, T.; Otsuka, K.; Irvine, J. T. S.; McCole, T.; Jiang, Y. (Department of Materials, Imperial College of Science Technology and Medicine, London, SW7 2BF, UK). Proceedings - Electrochemical Society, 2001-16(Solid Oxide Fuel Cells VII), 224-233 (English) 2001. CODEN: PESODO. ISSN: 0161-6374. Publisher: Electrochemical Society.
- AB The development of a novel type of **fuel cell** system is described which will provide a zero-emission device when fueled by methane. The system consists of an intermediate temperature solid oxide **fuel cell** (ITSOFC), based on **perovskite** materials only, which is supplied with H from a catalytic reactor for the decomposition of methane. Development of the materials for the ITSOFC are described together with the introduction of a novel methane processing system that provides an effective means for the storage and distribution of H.
- CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)
Section cross-reference(s): 59
- ST methane hydrogen **perovskite** anode electrolyte cathode **fuel cell**
- IT Power
(generation; zero emission power generation with **perovskite**-based **fuel cell**)
- IT Solid state **fuel cells**
(oxide; zero emission power generation with **perovskite**-based **fuel cell**)
- IT **Perovskite**-type crystals
(zero emission power generation with **perovskite**-based **fuel cell**)
- IT 7440-02-0, Nickel, uses
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(anode; zero emission power generation with **perovskite**-based **fuel cell**)
- IT 78519-55-8, Gallium niobium strontium oxide (GaNbSr2O6)
220697-02-9D, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Co0.05Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.15Sr0.2O3), composites with nickel
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(anode; zero emission power generation with **perovskite**-based **fuel cell**)
- IT 210968-16-4, Barium cobalt lanthanum oxide (Ba0.6CoLa0.4O3)
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(cathode; zero emission power generation with **perovskite**-based **fuel cell**)

- IT 7440-02-00, Nickel, composites containing
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (composites with mixed oxides, anode; zero emission power generation with **perovskite-based fuel cell**)
- IT 110687-91-7, Cerium strontium ytterbium oxide (Ce0.95SrYb0.05O3)
 162105-72-8, Cerium samarium oxide (Ce0.8Sm0.2O2) 627517-74-2, Magnesium strontium titanium oxide (Mg0.07SrTi0.93O3) 627517-77-5, Scandium zirconium oxide (Sc0.18Zr0.82O2) 627517-79-7, Cerium samarium oxide (Ce0.82Sm0.18O2)
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (composites with nickel, anode; zero emission power generation with **perovskite based fuel cell**)
- IT 165900-07-2, Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.2Sr0.2O3) 220697-02-9, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Co0.05Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.15Sr0.2O3)
 241142-05-2, Gallium lanthanum magnesium nickel strontium oxide (Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.13Ni0.07Sr0.2O3)
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (electrolyte; zero emission power generation with **perovskite-based fuel cell**)
- IT 1317-61-9, Iron oxide (Fe3O4), uses
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (in zero emission power generation with **perovskite-based fuel cell**)
- IT 74-82-8, Methane, uses
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (zero emission power generation with **perovskite-based fuel cell fueled with**)
- IT 220697-02-90, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Co0.05Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.15Sr0.2O3), composites with nickel
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (anode; zero emission power generation with **perovskite-based fuel cell**)
- IT 165900-07-2, Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.2Sr0.2O3) 220697-02-9, Cobalt gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Co0.05Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.15Sr0.2O3)
 241142-05-2, Gallium lanthanum magnesium nickel strontium oxide (Ga0.8La0.8Mg0.13Ni0.07Sr0.2O3)
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (electrolyte; zero emission power generation with **perovskite-based fuel cell**)

L89 ANSWER 2 OF 9 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

136:72348 Solid oxide **fuel cell** having **perovskite** solid electrolytes. Hara, Naoki; Munakata, Fumio; Iwasaki, Yasukazu (Nissan Motor Co., Ltd., Japan). Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 1170812 A2 20020109, 21 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO. (English). CODEN: EPXXDW. APPLICATION: JP 2001-116116 20010703. PRIORITY: JP 2000-202262 20000704; JP 2001-184454 20010619.

AB A solid oxide **fuel cell** (SOFC) contains a first solid electrolyte layer of LaGa-based **perovskite**, an air electrode, a fuel electrode and a second solid electrolyte layer (having a hole transport number smaller than that of the first solid electrolyte layer), which is provided between the first solid electrolyte layer and an

air electrode. Also, another SOFC contains a first solid electrolyte layer of LaGa-based perovskite, an air electrode, a fuel electrode and a third solid electrolyte layer (having electron and proton conductivity lower than that of the first solid electrolyte layer),

which

is provided between the first solid electrolyte layer and the fuel electrode. Still another SOFC contains the second solid electrolyte layer provided between a first solid electrolyte layer and an air electrode and the third solid electrolyte layer provided between the first solid electrolyte layer and a fuel electrode.

IC ICM H01M008-12

CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)

Section cross-reference(s): 76

ST fuel cell perovskite solid electrolyte

IT Transference number

(ionic; solid oxide fuel cell having

perovskite solid electrolytes)

IT Sputtering

(radio-frequency; solid oxide fuel cell having

perovskite solid electrolytes)

IT Fuel cell electrolytes

Ionic conductivity

Perovskite-type crystals

Screen printing

Sintering

Solid state fuel cells

(solid oxide fuel cell having

perovskite solid electrolytes)

IT 1314-36-9, Yttria, uses

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

{ZrO₂ stabilized with; solid oxide fuel cell having

perovskite solid electrolytes)

IT 12060-58-1, Samarium oxide (Sm₂O₃)

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

{ceria containing; solid oxide fuel cell having

perovskite solid electrolytes)

IT 1308-38-3, Ceria, uses

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

{samarium-added; solid oxide fuel cell having

perovskite solid electrolytes)

IT 7440-06-4, Platinum, uses 7440-22-4, Silver, uses 64417-98-7, Yttrium

zirconium oxide 384338-66-3D, O-deficient 384338-67-4D

, O-deficient

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

{solid oxide fuel cell having perovskite

solid electrolytes)

IT 1314-23-4, Zirconia, uses

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

{yttria-stabilized; solid oxide fuel cell having

perovskite solid electrolytes)

IT 384338-66-3D, O-deficient 384338-67-4D, O-deficient

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

{solid oxide fuel cell having perovskite

solid electrolytes)

L89 ANSWER 3 OF 9 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STM

135:259781 Fuel gas/air mixture-type solid electrolyte fuel

cell. Sano, Mitsuru (Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2001256986 A2 20010921, 8 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKKXAF. APPLICATION: JP 2000-114429 20000310.

- AB **The fuel cell** is equipped with (1) a stabilized ZrO₂-based solid electrolyte sheet, (2) a cermet electrode from a mixture containing 5-30 weight% CeO₂ doped with 10-30 mol% Sm and/or Gd and balance NiO on one side, and (3) an electrode containing Sm cobaltite (in which 30-70 mol% Sm is substituted with Sr) or La cobaltite (in which 30-50 mol% La is substituted with Sr), where a gas mixture containing lower hydrocarbon, lower alc., or liquefied petroleum gas and air having mixing ratio for giving partial oxidation reaction is introduced to the both electrodes. Also claimed is a **fuel cell** equipped with (1') a perovskite-structure La Ga oxide-based solid electrolyte (in which 10-30 mol% La is substituted with Sr and 10-30 mol% Ga is substituted with Mg), (2), and (3). Also claimed is a **fuel cell** equipped with (1'') a fluorite-structure CeO₂ solid electrolyte doped with 10-30 mol% Sm, (2), and (3). The **fuel cell** has simple cell structure and do not need to sep. air from a fuel gas.
- IC ICM H01M008-02
ICS H01M004-86; H01M008-06; H01M008-12
- CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)
- ST nickel cermet anode samarium gadolinium doped ceria **fuel cell**; samarium strontium cobaltite cathode solid electrolyte **fuel cell**; lanthanum strontium cobaltite cathode **fuel cell**
- IT **Fuel cell anodes**
Fuel cell cathodes
Fuel cell electrolytes
Solid state fuel cells
[fuel gas/air mixture-type solid electrolyte
fuel cell with nickel cermet anode and Sr-substituted Sm or La cobaltite cathode]
- IT Petroleum products
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(gases, liquefied; fuel gas/air mixture-type solid electrolyte
fuel cell with nickel cermet anode and Sr-substituted Sm or La cobaltite cathode)
- IT Alcohols, uses
Hydrocarbons, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(lower; fuel gas/air mixture-type solid electrolyte
fuel cell with nickel cermet anode and Sr-substituted Sm or La cobaltite cathode)
- IT 12310-74-6, Cobalt lanthanum strontium oxide (Co₂LaSrO₆) 59989-70-7, Cobalt samarium strontium oxide (Co₂SmSrO₆) 107121-69-7, Cobalt lanthanum strontium oxide (CoLa_{0.7}Sr_{0.3}O₃) 110620-52-5, Cobalt lanthanum strontium oxide (CoLa_{0.6}Sr_{0.4}O₃) 112593-65-4, Cobalt lanthanum strontium oxide (CoLa_{0.3}Sr_{0.7}O₃) 149350-30-1, Cobalt samarium strontium oxide (CoSm_{0.7}Sr_{0.3}O₃) 189322-66-5, Cobalt samarium strontium oxide (CoSm_{0.3}Sr_{0.7}O₃)
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
[cathode; fuel gas/air mixture-type solid electrolyte
fuel cell with nickel cermet anode and Sr-substituted Sm or La cobaltite cathode]
- IT 1310-99-1, Nickel oxide (NiO), uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
[cermet from Sm- and/or Gd-doped ceria and, anode; fuel gas/air

- mixture-type solid electrolyte fuel cell
with nickel cermet anode and Sr-substituted Sm or La cobaltite cathode)
- IT 110831-77-1, Cerium gadolinium oxide (CeO_{0.7}GdO_{0.3}01.85) 116875-84-4, Cerium samarium oxide (CeO_{0.8}SmO_{0.2}01.9) 117655-28-4, Cerium samarium oxide (CeO_{0.7}SmO_{0.3}01.85) 117655-29-5, Cerium samarium oxide (CeO_{0.9}SmO_{0.1}01.95) 117655-32-0, Cerium gadolinium oxide (CeO_{0.8}GdO_{0.2}01.9) 152233-89-1, Cerium gadolinium oxide (CeO_{0.9}GdO_{0.1}01.95) 361444-63-5, Cerium samarium oxide (CeO_{0.9}SmO_{0.1}01.85)
- RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(cermet from nickel oxide and, anode; fuel gas/air mixture-type solid electrolyte fuel cell with nickel cermet anode and Sr-substituted Sm or La cobaltite cathode)
- IT 114168-16-8, Yttrium Zirconium oxide (Y_{0.16}ZrO_{0.92}02.08) 155343-26-3 165900-07-2 207739-73-9
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(electrolyte; fuel gas/air mixture-type solid electrolyte fuel cell with nickel cermet anode and Sr-substituted Sm or La cobaltite cathode)
- IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 74-82-8, Methane, uses 74-84-0, Ethane, uses 74-98-6, Propane, uses 106-97-8, Butane, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fuel gas/air mixture-type solid electrolyte fuel cell with nickel cermet anode and Sr-substituted Sm or La cobaltite cathode)
- IT 155343-26-3 165900-07-2 207739-73-9
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(electrolyte; fuel gas/air mixture-type solid electrolyte fuel cell with nickel cermet anode and Sr-substituted Sm or La cobaltite cathode)

L89 ANSWER 4 OF 9 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STM

- 135:124922 Perovskite oxide-ion conductors: Electrolytes and electrodes. Goodenough, J. B.; Huang, K. (Texas Materials Institute, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, 78712, USA). Advances in Science and Technology (Faenza, Italy), 29(Mass and Charge Transport in Inorganic Materials, Part A), 3-13 (English) 2000. CODEN: ASET55. Publisher: Techna.
- AB Selection of a compatible set of oxide-ion conductors for the fabrication of a solid oxide fuel cell (SOFC) operating at 700° represents a significant tech. challenge. For the past 25 yr, efforts to achieve this goal have been based on yttria stabilized zirconia (YSZ) as the electrolyte. This paper is a progress report on a SOFC based on a perovskite, Sr- and Mg-doped LaGaO₃ (LSGM), as the electrolyte and mixed oxide-ion/electronic conductors (MIECs) as the electrodes. A thin, dense MIEC buffer layer between the electrolyte and a composite anode prevents chemical reactions at the electrode/electrolyte interface. Such a layer may also be used on the surface of an MIEC membrane stable in an oxidizing atmosphere to protect it from a reducing atmosphere to which it is exposed when used as an oxygen-permeation membrane. Preliminary tests show that an LSGM-based solid oxide fuel cell is competitive with one based on YSZ. Oxygen permeation studies show that the surface-reaction kinetics at an MIEC electrode or permeation membrane becomes more rate limiting at reduced temps. However, a catalytic coating can relieve this problem. Studies are needed to identify the optimal catalytic processes for fast surface kinetics.

- CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)
 ST **fuel cell electrolyte electrode**
perovskite oxide ion conductor
 IT Electric conductivity
Fuel cell cathodes
Fuel cell electrolytes
 Ionic conductors
Perovskite-type crystals
Solid state fuel cells
 Thermal expansion
 (perovskite oxide-ion conductors as electrolytes and electrodes for fuel cells)
- IT 12310-74-6D, Cobalt lanthanum strontium oxide $\text{CoLaO}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{O}_3$, O-deficient
 107958-41-8D, Cobalt lanthanum nickel strontium oxide
 $\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Ni}_{0.2}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$, O-deficient 116738-68-6D, Cobalt iron strontium
 oxide $\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{SrO}_3$, O-deficient 116875-84-4D, Cerium samarium oxide
 $\text{Ce}_{0.8}\text{Sm}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$, O-deficient 211292-96-5D, Iron lanthanum nickel
 strontium oxide $\text{Fe}_{0.8}\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Ni}_{0.2}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{O}_3$, O-deficient
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (perovskite oxide-ion conductors as electrolytes and electrodes for fuel cells)
- IT 209455-29-8, Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 $\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.17}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{O}_2$
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
 (perovskite oxide-ion conductors as electrolytes and electrodes for fuel cells)
- IT 209455-29-8, Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
 $\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.17}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{O}_2$
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
 (perovskite oxide-ion conductors as electrolytes and electrodes for fuel cells)
- L89 ANSWER 5 OF 9 NCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
- 134:240051 Phase characterization and electrical properties of LSM-LSGM
 system. Yi, Jae Yeon; Choi, Gyeong Man (Department of Materials Science
 and Engineering, Pohang University of Science and Technology, Pohang,
 790-784, S. Korea). Solid State Ionics: Materials and Devices,
 [Proceedings of the Asian Conference], 7th, Fuzhou, China, Oct. 29-Nov. 4,
 2000, 529-533. Editor(s): Chowdari, B. V. R.; Wang, Wenji. World
 Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd.: Singapore, Singapore. (English)
 2000. CODEN: 69AWLC.
- AB LSM ($\text{La}_{0.9}\text{Sr}_{0.1}\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{Mg}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$) and LSM ($\text{La}_{0.9}\text{Sr}_{0.1}\text{MnO}_3$) are attractive
 electrolyte and cathode materials, resp., for the intermediate temperature
 solid
 oxide fuel cells. Since both materials are based on
 perovskite structure, the reaction between them is easily
 expected. In this study, various comps. of xLSM-(1-x)LSGM (x = 0 .apprx.
 1) system were prepared to identify the possible reaction product and to see
 their effects on the elec. conductivity Powder compacts were prepared by
 using the
 solid-state reaction method and sintered at
 1500°C for 6 h. The phase, analyzed from XRD patterns, changed
 from single-phase cubic at x = 0-0.16 to hexagonal at x = 0.2-0.5 and
 finally to orthorhombic at x = 0.60-1. The elec. conductivity of LSGM,
 measured
 by 4-probe d.c. method between 430°C and 910°C in air,
 decreased with increasing LSM content in the cubic composition range, showing
 the harmful effect of LSM on the electrolyte conductivity The conductivity
 decrease was

explained by the increase in the activation energy and the decrease in the charge carrier concentration. Above $x = 0.16$, the conductivity increased rapidly,

showing the effect of percolation by the conductive hexagonal and orthorhombic phases.

CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)
Section cross-reference(s): 72, 76

ST solid oxide fuel cell electrolyte cathode;
lanthanum strontium gallium manganese oxide

IT Electric conductivity

Solid state fuel cells

Structural phase transition

(phase characterization and elec. properties of LSM-LSGM system)

IT 155343-26-3, Gallium Lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
Ga_{0.8}La_{0.9}Mg_{0.2}Sr_{0.1}O₃

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(electrolyte; phase characterization and elec. properties of LSM-LSGM system)

IT 155343-26-3, Gallium Lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
Ga_{0.8}La_{0.9}Mg_{0.2}Sr_{0.1}O₃

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(electrolyte; phase characterization and elec. properties of LSM-LSGM system)

L89 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

134:59027 Alternative materials for components of high-temperature solid-oxide fuel cell (SOFC) for decrease of operating temperatures. Ahmad-Khanlou, Ariane [Institut Werkstoffe Verfahren Energietechnik, Germany]. Berichte des Forschungszentrums Juelich, Juel-3797, i-ix, 1-123 (German) 2000. CODEN: FJBEE5. ISSN: 0366-0885.

AB Components of the solid oxide fuel cell (SOFC) are exposed to temps. >1200° during fabrication. Moreover, they must withstand the operating temps. of about 850° for operating times of more than 40,000 h. Any interdiffusion processes occurring or the formation of reaction products can impair performance efficiency and service life. A reduction of the fabrication and operating temps. should therefore be aimed at. Since the electrolyte of yttria-stabilized zirconia (YSZ) available at present only exhibits a sufficiently high ionic conductivity at temps. above 800°, the development of alternative membrane materials is required which must also guarantee high performance stability at reduced operating temps. In parallel to this, efforts are being made to enhance the SOFC performance by optimizing the cathode compds. already available. The alternative compds. must satisfy a number of further requirements in addition to high chemical stability. They must display e.g. a thermal expansion coefficient adapted to the other SOFC components for thermal cycling, excellent transport properties as well as high catalytic activity. For application as the electrolyte membrane, the La_{0.9}Sr_{0.1}Ga_{0.8}Mg_{0.2}O_{3-x} and La_{0.8}Sr_{0.2}Ga_{0.9}Mg_{0.1}O_{3-x} gallates were characterized in detail in this work. A single-phased nature difficult to establish, the tendency to Ga evaporation under oxidizing as well as reducing conditions and strong interactions with the electrode materials are decisive criteria for the inapplicability of these compds. in SOFCs. On the cathode side, substoichiometric perovskites based on LaMnO₃ and LaFeO₃ (with Ln = lanthanides) were primarily examined. By selectively substituting these systems with strontium and cobalt it was intended to improve the material properties. A systematic characterization of these compds. with respect

to phase purity, thermal expansion coefficient, elec. and ionic conductivity served to evaluate their applicability. Furthermore, investigations into chemical interactions with the standard YSZ electrolyte contributed towards selecting a number of suitable cathode materials which also had to prove efficient in electrochem. single-cell measurements. Apart from $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{O}_3\text{MnO}_3$, which is used as the standard cathode material at Research Center Jülich, the compds. $\text{Pr}_2\text{O}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{O}_3\text{MnO}_3$ and $\text{Pr}_2\text{O}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{O}_3\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3$ may be considered as promising candidates enabling a reduction of the fabrication and operating temps.

CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)

ST anode high temp solid oxide fuel cell; cathode high temp solid oxide fuel cell; electrolyte high temp solid oxide fuel cell

IT Activity (thermodynamic)
Electric resistance
Fuel cell anodes
Fuel cell cathodes
Fuel cell electrolytes
Ionic conductivity
Microstructure
Solid state fuel cells
Thermal expansion
(alternative materials for components of high-temperature solid-oxide fuel cell (SOFC) for decrease of operating temps.)

IT Diffusion
(interdiffusion; alternative materials for components of high-temperature solid-oxide fuel cell (SOFC) for decrease of operating temps.)

IT 108916-04-7, Cobalt lanthanum manganese strontium oxide ($\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3\text{La}_2\text{O}_3\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{O}_3$) 112510-20-0, Manganese praseodymium strontium oxide ($\text{MnPrO}_2\text{SrO}_3$) 144698-19-1, Manganese praseodymium strontium oxide ($\text{MnPrO}_2\text{SrO}_3$) 148595-68-0, Cobalt iron lanthanum strontium oxide ($\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{La}_2\text{O}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{O}_3$) 157975-55-8, Lanthanum manganese strontium oxide ($\text{La}_2\text{O}_3\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{O}_3$) 164913-49-9, Cobalt lanthanum manganese strontium oxide ($\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3\text{La}_2\text{O}_3\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{O}_3$) 171610-63-2, Cobalt manganese praseodymium strontium oxide ($\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3\text{Pr}_2\text{O}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{O}_3$) 171610-64-3, Cobalt manganese praseodymium strontium oxide ($\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3\text{Pr}_2\text{O}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{O}_3$) 177027-87-1D, oxygen deficient 180265-09-2, Cobalt lanthanum manganese strontium oxide ($\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3\text{La}_2\text{O}_3\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{O}_3$) 180265-10-5, Cobalt lanthanum manganese strontium oxide ($\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3\text{La}_2\text{O}_3\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{O}_3$) 220196-94-1, Cobalt manganese praseodymium strontium oxide ($\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3\text{Pr}_2\text{O}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{O}_3$) 255823-22-4, Manganese praseodymium strontium oxide ($\text{MnPrO}_2\text{SrO}_3$) 255823-23-5, Manganese neodymium strontium oxide ($\text{MnNdO}_2\text{SrO}_3$) 255823-24-6, Cobalt manganese neodymium strontium oxide ($\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{O}_3$) 255823-25-7, Gadolinium manganese strontium oxide ($\text{GdO}_2\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{O}_3$) 255823-26-8, Cobalt gadolinium manganese strontium oxide ($\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{O}_3$) 263248-61-9, Cobalt lanthanum manganese praseodymium oxide ($\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3\text{La}_2\text{O}_3\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3\text{Pr}_2\text{O}_3$) 313964-49-7 313964-51-1, Cobalt iron lanthanum strontium oxide ($\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{La}_2\text{O}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{O}_3$) 313964-53-3, Cobalt iron lanthanum strontium oxide ($\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{La}_2\text{O}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{O}_3$) 313964-56-6 313964-58-8 313964-59-9 313964-64-6, Manganese samarium strontium oxide ($\text{MnSmO}_2\text{SrO}_3$) 313964-66-8, Europium manganese strontium oxide ($\text{EuO}_2\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3\text{Sr}_2\text{O}_3$) 313964-70-4D, oxygen deficient 313964-72-6D, oxygen deficient 313964-74-8D, oxygen deficient

- RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (alternative materials for components of high-temperature solid-oxide fuel cell (SOFC) for decrease of operating temps.)
- IT 64417-98-7, Yttrium zirconium oxide
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (anode; alternative materials for components of high-temperature solid-oxide fuel cell (SOFC) for decrease of operating temps.)
- IT 1313-99-1, Nickel oxide (NiO), uses
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (anodes; alternative materials for components of high-temperature solid-oxide fuel cell (SOFC) for decrease of operating temps.)
- IT 155343-26-3
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (electrolyte; alternative materials for components of high-temperature solid-oxide fuel cell (SOFC) for decrease of operating temps.)
- IT 1314-23-4, Zirconia, uses
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (yttria-stabilized, anode; alternative materials for components of high-temperature solid-oxide fuel cell (SOFC) for decrease of operating temps.)
- IT 1314-36-9, Yttria, uses
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (zirconia anodes stabilized with; alternative materials for components of high-temperature solid-oxide fuel cell (SOFC) for decrease of operating temps.)
- IT 177027-87-1D, oxygen deficient 313964-70-4D, oxygen deficient 313964-72-6D, oxygen deficient 313964-74-8D, oxygen deficient
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (alternative materials for components of high-temperature solid-oxide fuel cell (SOFC) for decrease of operating temps.)
- IT 155343-26-3
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (electrolyte; alternative materials for components of high-temperature solid-oxide fuel cell (SOFC) for decrease of operating temps.)

189 ANSWER 7 OF 9 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 AUS on STN

134:44424 Reactivity and interdiffusion of alternative SOFC cathodes with yttria stabilized zirconia, gadolinia doped ceria and doped lanthanum gallate solid electrolytes. Kostoglou, G. Ch.; Tsiniarakis, G.; Riza, F.; Flikos, Ch. (National Technical University of Athens, Greece). EUROSTAT 99, Biannual Meeting of the Federation of European Materials Societies (FEMS), Munich, Germany, Sept. 27-30, 1999, Meeting

- Date 1999, Volume 13, 175-180. Editor(s): Grassie, K. Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH: Weinheim, Germany. (English) 2000. CODEN: 69AMNI.
- AB The chemical compatibility between the cathode composition
 $\text{Pr}_0.8\text{Sr}_0.2\text{Co}_0.2\text{Fe}_0.8\text{O}_3$ -
 8 and the electrolyte compos. yttria stabilized zirconia
 (YSZ), $\text{Ce}_0.8\text{Gd}_0.2\text{O}_1.9$ (CGO) and $\text{La}_0.9\text{Sr}_0.2\text{Ga}_0.9\text{Mg}_0.1\text{O}_3$ -8 (LSGM) was
 investigated. Also, the influence of the substitution of Al for Fe on the
 reactivity of the cathode with YSZ was examined. All oxides were single
 phase materials except for LSGM, which contained two addnl. phases, namely
 $\text{La}_2\text{SrGa}_3\text{O}_7$ and $\text{La}_2\text{SrGa}_4\text{O}_4$. Two types of expts. were performed: (a)
 reactivity expts. by XRD in cathode/electrolyte powder mixts. and (b)
 diffusion expts. by SEM/EDX anal. in cathode/electrolyte double-layer
 pellets. $\text{Pr}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$, SrZrO_3 and CoFe_2O_4 were formed by the interaction of
 the cathode materials with YSZ. Substitution by Al at the B-site of the
 perovskite cathode led to a decrease of its reactivity with YSZ.
 No reaction products were formed for powder mixts. of
 $\text{Pr}_0.8\text{Sr}_0.2\text{Co}_0.2\text{Fe}_0.8\text{O}_3$ -8 and CGO or LSGM electrolytes. High Co and
 Fe diffusion into LSGM was identified. Pr, La and Ga show a smaller
 tendency for diffusion. The diffusion of transition metal cations into
 LSGM electrolyte caused the destabilization and disappearance of the
 second phases in the interdiffusion zone.
- CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)
- ST fuel cell cathode reactivity yttria stabilized
 zirconia; gadolinia doped ceria reactivity fuel
 cell cathode; lanthanum gallate reactivity fuel
 cell cathode; electrolyte reactivity fuel
 cell cathode
- IT Diffusion
 (interdiffusion; reactivity and interdiffusion of alternative
 SOFC cathodes with yttria stabilized zirconia,
 gadolinia doped ceria and doped lanthanum gallate solid electrolytes)
- IT Fuel cell cathodes
 Fuel cell electrolytes
 Solid state fuel cells
 (reactivity and interdiffusion of alternative SOFC cathodes
 with yttria stabilized zirconia, gadolinia doped ceria and
 doped lanthanum gallate solid electrolytes)
- IT 64417-98-7, Yttrium zirconium oxide 117655-32-0, Cerium gadolinium oxide
 $\text{Ce}_0.8\text{Gd}_0.2\text{O}_1.9$ 177027-87-1D, Gallium lanthanum magnesium
 strontium oxide $\text{Ga}_0.9\text{La}_0.8\text{Mg}_0.1\text{Sr}_0.2\text{O}_3$, O-deficient 313219-96-4D, Cobalt
 iron praseodymium strontium oxide ($\text{Co}_0.2\text{Fe}_0.8\text{Pr}_0.8\text{Sr}_0.2\text{O}_3$), O-deficient
 313219-97-5D, O-deficient 313219-98-6 313219-99-7D, O-deficient
 313220-00-7D, O-deficient
 RL: DEV (Device component use); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or
 reagent); USES (Uses)
 (reactivity and interdiffusion of alternative SOFC cathodes
 with yttria stabilized zirconia, gadolinia doped ceria and
 doped lanthanum gallate solid electrolytes)
- IT 12036-39-4, Strontium zirconium oxide SrZrO_3 12052-28-7, Cobalt
 iron oxide CoFe_2O_4 12165-18-3, Praseodymium zirconium
 oxide $\text{Pr}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$
 RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
 (reactivity and interdiffusion of alternative SOFC cathodes
 with yttria stabilized zirconia, gadolinia doped ceria and
 doped lanthanum gallate solid electrolytes)
- IT 177027-87-1D, Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium
 oxide $\text{Ga}_0.9\text{La}_0.8\text{Mg}_0.1\text{Sr}_0.2\text{O}_3$, O-deficient
 RL: DEV (Device component use); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or

reagent); USES (Uses)

(reactivity and interdiffusion of alternative SOFC cathodes with yttria stabilized zirconia, gadolinia doped ceria and doped lanthanum gallate solid electrolytes)

L89 ANSWER 8 OF 9 HCA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

130:239566 Conductive substance from mixed oxides and its application. Ishihara, Tatsumi; Takita, Yusaku [Mitsubishi Materials Corp., Japan]. Ger. Offen. DE 19839202 A1 19990401, 18 pp. (German). CODEN: GMMXBX. APPLICATION: DE 1998-19839202 19980828. PRIORITY: JP 1997-234839 19970829; JP 1998-81184 19980327.

AB Mixed metal-oxide conductors with perovskite-type structure are of general formula $A_1-xCaxGa_1-yByO_3$, in which: (1) A is a lanthanide metal ion (M3+) with octacoordinated ionic radius 1.05-1.15 Å, (2) B is at least one of Co, Fe, Ni, and Cu; and (3) $x = 0.05-0.3$ and $y = 0.05-0.3$. In a particular embodiment, the mixed-oxide conductors can be used as electrolytes (e.g., in an air cathode or a gas separation membrane) in a solid oxide fuel cell, especially with general formula $Ln_1-x'A_xGa_1-y'-z'B_2z'O_3$, in which: (1) L_n is chosen from La, Ce, Pr, Nd, and Sm, (2) A is chosen from Sr, Ca, and Ba, (3) B is chosen from Mg, Al, and In, (4) B2 is chosen from Co, Fe, Ni, and Cu, and (5) $x' = 0.05-0.3$; $y' = 0.025-0.29$; $z' = 0.01-0.15$; and $y' + z' \leq 0.3$.

IC ICM C01B035-00

ICS H01M004-86; B01D053-22; H01B001-08; H01M004-48

CC 49-4 (Industrial Inorganic Chemicals)

Section cross-reference(s): 52, 76

ST perovskite mixed oxide elec conductor; solid oxide fuel cell mixed oxide conductor; rare earth perovskite elec conductor

IT Fuel cell cathodes

(air; mixed metal-oxide conductors with perovskite-type structure for use as electrolytes)

IT Rare earth oxides

Rare earth oxides

RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(alkaline earth oxides, perovskite, elec. conducting; mixed metal-oxide conductors with perovskite-type structure for use as electrolytes)

IT Perovskite-type crystals

(elec. conducting; mixed metal-oxide conductors with perovskite-type structure for use as electrolytes)

IT Membranes, nonbiological

(for gases; mixed metal-oxide conductors with perovskite-type structure for use as electrolytes)

IT Solid electrolytes

Solid state fuel cells

(mixed metal-oxide conductors with perovskite-type structure for use as electrolytes)

IT Rare earth oxides

RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(perovskite, elec. conducting; mixed metal-oxide conductors with perovskite-type structure for use as electrolytes)

IT Alkaline earth oxides

Alkaline earth oxides

RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

- (rare earth oxides, **perovskite**, elec. conducting; mixed metal-oxide conductors with **perovskite**-type structure for use as electrolytes)
- IT 221325-03-7, Calcium cobalt gallium samarium oxide
(Ca_{0.1}Co_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Sm_{0.9}O₃)
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(mixed metal-oxide conductors with **perovskite**-type structure for use as electrolytes)
- IT 207739-76-2, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide
(Ca_{0.1}Co_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Nd_{0.9}O₃) 221325-00-4, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.05}-0.2Co_{0.08}-0.2Ga_{0.8}-0.9Nd_{0.8}-0.95O₃)
221325-01-5, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide
(Ca_{0.1}Co_{0.15}Ga_{0.85}Nd_{0.9}O₃) 221325-02-6 221325-04-8, Calcium gallium iron neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}Nd_{0.9}O₃)
221325-05-9, Calcium gallium neodymium nickel oxide (Ca_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Nd_{0.9}Ni_{0.1}O₃) 221325-06-0, Calcium copper gallium neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.1}Cu_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Nd_{0.9}O₃)
221325-07-1, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide
(Ca_{0.05}Co_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Nd_{0.95}O₃) 221325-08-2, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.15}Co_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Nd_{0.85}O₃) 221325-09-3, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.2}Co_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Nd_{0.8}O₃)
221325-10-6, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide
(Ca_{0.25}Co_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Nd_{0.75}O₃) 221325-11-7, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.3}Co_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Nd_{0.7}O₃) 221325-12-8, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.1}Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.95}Nd_{0.9}O₃)
221325-13-9, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide
(Ca_{0.1}Co_{0.2}Ga_{0.8}Nd_{0.9}O₃) 221325-14-0, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.1}Co_{0.25}Ga_{0.75}Nd_{0.9}O₃) 221325-15-1, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.1}Co_{0.3}Ga_{0.7}Nd_{0.9}O₃)
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**perovskite**, elec. conducting; mixed metal-oxide conductors with **perovskite**-type structure for use as electrolytes)
- IT 221325-03-7, Calcium cobalt gallium samarium oxide
(Ca_{0.1}Co_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Sm_{0.9}O₃)
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(mixed metal-oxide conductors with **perovskite**-type structure for use as electrolytes)
- IT 207739-76-2, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide
(Ca_{0.1}Co_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Nd_{0.9}O₃) 221325-00-4, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.05}-0.2Co_{0.08}-0.2Ga_{0.8}-0.9Nd_{0.8}-0.95O₃)
221325-01-5, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide
(Ca_{0.1}Co_{0.15}Ga_{0.85}Nd_{0.9}O₃) 221325-02-6 221325-04-8, Calcium gallium iron neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}Nd_{0.9}O₃)
221325-05-9, Calcium gallium neodymium nickel oxide (Ca_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Nd_{0.9}Ni_{0.1}O₃) 221325-06-0, Calcium copper gallium neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.1}Cu_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Nd_{0.9}O₃)
221325-07-1, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide
(Ca_{0.05}Co_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Nd_{0.95}O₃) 221325-08-2, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.15}Co_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Nd_{0.85}O₃) 221325-09-3, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.2}Co_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Nd_{0.8}O₃)
221325-10-6, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide
(Ca_{0.25}Co_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Nd_{0.75}O₃) 221325-11-7, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.3}Co_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Nd_{0.7}O₃) 221325-12-8, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.1}Co_{0.05}Ga_{0.95}Nd_{0.9}O₃)
221325-13-9, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide

(Ca_{0.1}Co_{0.2}Ga_{0.8}Nd_{0.9}O₃) **221325-14-0**, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.1}Co_{0.25}Ga_{0.75}Nd_{0.9}O₃) **221325-15-1**, Calcium cobalt gallium neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.1}Co_{0.3}Ga_{0.7}Nd_{0.9}O₃)
 RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(**perovskite**, elec. conducting; mixed metal-oxide conductors with **perovskite**-type structure for use as electrolytes)

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129:21822 Oxygen ion conductivity in doped lanthanide gallium based

perovskite oxide. Ishihara, Tatsumi; Furutani, Haruyoshi; Nishiguchi, Hiroyasu; Takita, Yusaku (Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Oita University, Oita, 870-11, Japan). Proceedings - Electrochemical Society, 97-24 (Ionic and Mixed Conducting Ceramics), 834-843 (English) 1998. CODEN: PESOD. ISSN: 0161-6374. Publisher: Electrochemical Society.

AB The oxygen ion conductivity was studied of doped LnGaO₃ (Ln = Nd, La)

perovskite phase, obtained by doping Mg into the Ga site up to 30 mol%. The oxide ion conductivity at low temperature increased with doping, from 20 to

30 mol% Mg, however, at high temperature, conductivity is almost independent of the

amount of doped Mg, at 10-30 mol %. The optimized composition of LaGaO₃ heavily

doped with Mg is La_{0.8}Sr_{0.2}Ga_{0.7}Mg_{0.3}O₃, which has oxide ion conductivity at

1223 K and 873 K of 0.47 and -1.92 log(α /Scm⁻¹), resp. Doping of Co into the Ga site of NdGaO₃ was also studied, in terms of mixed conductivity of oxide ion and holes. Doping a small amount of Co was effective for increasing the elec. conductivity to 0 log(α /Scm⁻¹) at 773-900 K, while the transport number as measured in a H₂-O₂ cell, is higher than 0.4. Consequently, Co doped Nd_{0.9}Ca_{0.1}GaO₃ is also a promising mixed ion conductor.

CC 76-2 (Electric Phenomena)

Section cross-reference(s): 72

ST neodymium gallium oxide cond doping level; lanthanum gallium oxide

magnesium doping cond; mixed ion lanthanide **perovskite**

ceramic conductor

IT Ionic conductivity

Perovskite-type crystals

Transference number

[oxygen ion conductivity in doped lanthanide gallium oxide **ceramic** conductors for **electrochem. cells**]

IT Electric conductors, **ceramic**

[oxygen ion; oxygen ion conductivity in doped lanthanide gallium oxide **ceramic** conductors for **electrochem. cells**]

IT 7439-95-4, Magnesium, uses 7440-48-4, Cobalt, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

[oxygen ion conductivity in doped lanthanide gallium oxide **ceramic** conductors for **electrochem. cells**]

IT 7782-44-7, Oxygen, processes

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)

[oxygen ion conductivity in doped lanthanide gallium oxide **ceramic** conductors for **electrochem. cells**]

IT 155343-23-0, Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide

(Ga_{0.9}La_{0.9}Mg_{0.1}Sr_{0.1}O₃) **161576-30-3**, Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide (Ga_{0.7}La_{0.9}Mg_{0.3}Sr_{0.1}O₃) **184176-82-7**, Calcium gallium magnesium neodymium oxide (Ca_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}Mg_{0.1}Nd_{0.9}O₃) **207739-74-0** **207739-75-1** **207739-76-2**, Calcium

cobalt gallium neodymium oxide (Ca0.1Co0.1Ga0.9Nd0.9O3)

207739-77-3, Cobalt gallium lanthanum strontium oxide
(Co0.1Ga0.9La0.9Sr0.1O3)

RL: PRP (Properties)

(oxygen ion conductivity in doped lanthanide gallium oxide ceramic
conductors for electrochem. cells)

IT 12160-53-1, Gallium lanthanum oxide (GaLaO3) 12207-22-6, Gallium
neodymium oxide (GaNdO3) 149498-90-8, Calcium gallium neodymium
oxide (Ca0.1GaNd0.9O3) 207739-73-9

RL: PRP (Properties)

(perovskite; oxygen ion conductivity in doped lanthanide gallium
oxide ceramic conductors for electrochem.
cells)

IT 155343-23-0, Gallium lanthanum magnesium strontium oxide
(Ga0.9La0.9Mg0.1Sr0.1O3) 161576-30-3, Gallium lanthanum
magnesium strontium oxide (Ga0.7La0.9Mg0.3Sr0.1O3) 184176-82-7,
Calcium gallium magnesium neodymium oxide (Ca0.1Ga0.9Mg0.1Nd0.9O3)

207739-74-0 207739-75-1 207739-76-2, Calcium

cobalt gallium neodymium oxide (Ca0.1Co0.1Ga0.9Nd0.9O3)

207739-77-3, Cobalt gallium lanthanum strontium oxide

(Co0.1Ga0.9La0.9Sr0.1O3)

RL: PRP (Properties)

(oxygen ion conductivity in doped lanthanide gallium oxide ceramic
conductors for electrochem. cells)

IT 149498-90-8, Calcium gallium neodymium oxide (Ca0.1GaNd0.9O3)
207739-73-9

RL: PRP (Properties)

(perovskite; oxygen ion conductivity in doped lanthanide gallium
oxide ceramic conductors for electrochem.
cells)

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